

COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.

EQUAL RIGHTS, HONEST AGENTS, AND AN ENLIGHTENED PEOPLE.

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Vol. 1.]

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 19, 1825.

[No. 384.]

From our Correspondent at Harrisburg.
Chamber of the House of Representatives.
Monday, 1 o'clock.

The mail has closed—passengers of stage just about to leave us—Convention have voted as follows.—No choice.

	1st ballot.	2d ballot.
Thomas Burnside,	16	18
William Marks,	31	34
S. D. Ingham,	22	21
John C. Rogers,	12	14
William Darlington,	12	11
James Todd,	11	11
John Sergeant,	20	20
Four votes scattering.		

We last evening attended the Theatre to witness the performance of the *Lady of the Lake*, with very little expectation of being gratified; but were most agreeably disappointed. The piece is got up in excellent style, and the performance was equally good. DUFF, especially in Sir Roderick Dhu, excelled, and presented us with a new impersonation of the fierce Scottish Chieftain. The acting, scenery, and the battle between him and Fitz James was truly great. Mr. Duff is an ornament to our boards that should more frequently be seen. He never fails to please, and most generally succeeds in exciting admiration and applause. He performs this Evening in *Mark Antony*. Let us not forget to praise and appreciate our own family, amidst the glare of the transient stars that flash across our stage.

The *Midnight Hour* is an excellent comedy, and was sustained well. Mrs. Anderson sang on her guitar with a sweetness we seldom hear equalled. Mr. Wemyss improves in his enunciation, and we doubt not, if he cared to do so, could enunciate distinctly.

Mr. Conway appears to night in *Barber's*, in Julius Caesar—a character we should estimate a little below his power.

The National Intelligencer and National Journal both glow their surly discontent at the uncomparable Message of the first Statesman of the Republic—*Mr. W. H. CLINTON*!—Why is this?—Can they point out any thing exceptional in it, but—(to them)—its Democracy?—No—nothing but sheer envy in their masters—nothing but the hackneyed and hardened uses of Corruption, in those vain processes, can account for it—Sordid, base, and degrading last of all, is the cause of this growling. The Intelligencer, indeed, makes a show of reason, in the patriotic jealousy expressed by Gov. CLINTON, of the Rights of the States—“no association may appear as a *side issue* to the government of power who sit perched like vultures for their prey, on the pinnacle of the *Cartoon*.” But to the States, and to the People, it is a real evil, and we fear a growing one.—Construction—construction—and construction, may eventually reduce the States to the vassalage of provinces, and destroy their Sovereignty entirely.—Take the case put by Gov. Clinton—give Congress the *Constructive power* to levy tonnage duty on *Canal boats*, and where will be the Sovereignty of the States?—The cutting of power is on the side of the National Government—and it should be watched with a jealous eye.—Take a warning from the *Bank of the United States*—a corporation that governs in fact, *Four and Twenty States*!!—It is idle, wicked, and pernicious, to hear the Editors of the Washington papers prating about the absence of danger, to the States, and daring to denounce those who would oppose their wisdom, their virtue, and their lives to guard from the power of power the rights of the People, and the Sovereignty of the States.—Each State has its *own Rights*, and we hope to see those Rights defended even to the utmost extremity.—Forthright security bids the People into *action* in this city.—Washington City—the National Bank—these are to be the two curses on the Liberties of the American People. There are the rocks to which our Republican Bark is to split and shipwreck.

As to the state of the *Public Press* at Washington, no language can give an idea of its corruption, insolence, and subservience to the unholy views of bad and desperate men. But outside—oh, you would swear the stupor was a virgin—sweet—so smiling—so full of courtesy and grace—tossing—bowing—bowing—virtue on the tongue—vice in the heart—truth in words—allegiance to *deeds*—and while men stand ready to tear each other to pieces, dissemble and drown it in a smile! Smile on a little while longer, gentlemen, for we shall be mistaken, if you attempt to enthrall the people with a minority Candidate, if there will not come a period to your smiles. Oh! for a coat of courtesy, and a drill of twelve months at Washington City! How our tune would change. How softly and sweetly should we speak! How the edges of rough honesty would wear away.

To be serious, we solemnly warn the people of their danger. The powers that be, are no doubt honest, well meaning men—but customs of vile natures are gradually wearing away the stamina of our freedom, and in place of the Goddess Liberty, seated on her throne of virtue, we are amused with the painted image of freedom, a creature of rags and baby-house deception; made up to cheat us. Look at the powers of the Supreme Court! Why it would absorb the liberties of all mankind in one great opinion! But this, it will be said, is mere declamation. So it is—but it is declamation excited by real dangers to freedom—fatal injuries done to the States and the People. We have preached, and argued on the subject, many a day—and declamation must have its turn.

No Papal Election!

Among the rules adopted by the House of Representatives in 1801, in the choice of a President,

we observe this:—“The House shall be closed on any balloting, except against the officers of the House.”

This is the way in which they elect the Pope in secret conclave!

As Republicans, we are bound to protest against this secret Election. Let all the world see the actions of Americans. Let the People see that no trick, no unfairness is intended, and all will go right. Congress may have great power—but we humbly conceive the People have greater. They must be wary in their usurpations, or we betide them. What!—Shall the People be shut out of the Hall of their own Representatives? Who shall keep them out? A military force! We should be sorry to see it, but once seeing it, the People would soon resist them—less. If the *exclusion* but *temper* any, whilst the balloting is going on it might be tolerated; but a total and absolute exclusion we take to be an insult on the People, which we hope they are not yet so subject as to endure passively.

During the recent discussion of the presidential question, we have more than once mentioned the importance of the result of the election in Maryland, as being greatly influential in settling what shall be the *will* of the United States. Nor have we been mistaken in our views, as can be demonstrated from the present returns in the Electoral College, which are now completed. Jackson has 89, Adams 83, giving a majority of 16 for the Hero on the people's ballot. Without making a calculation of the moral strength which Jackson has gained by the actual vote he has received, we would not have done the attention of our readers to the fact of the influence of the Maryland vote, on the great issue of our consideration.

Maryland gave a vote of seven for Jackson, and thus was Adams deprived of a state which his friends had counted on with certainty; and he placed so far behind in the electoral college that Congress will not (we had almost said) *dare not* vote for him.

See then our friends how much depended upon you at the late election, and how gloriously you have triumphed! Who among you but now looks back with pride and pleasure on the temporary personal sacrifice which the moment called for—not one of us is sorry for what we know you all, and therefore speak with confidence, that better men and bolder spirits were never rallied in a better cause; and we trust it has taught you a lesson, which you will never forget, that the people will always triumph when true to themselves. We had no leaders, no dictators, no directors of our course. The people did all, and did it of themselves; and if Jackson has a vote which he can value as pure and disinterested, from all other motives than a love of country and a love of him, it is the vote of Maryland!

The above is from the *Baltimore Morning Chronicle*. While we agree with the Editor in respect to what he says of Maryland; we regret he did not extend his views to the whole compass of the subject, and show, as he might easily have done, that Congress will and must vote for the Hero of two Wars, and that, if they were so inclined, they do not vote against him.

It is said, on the part of a few rascals and knaves, Editors, that Congress is not to be bullied! Why, surely they are not. But when the Preacher in the pulpit exclaims to his sinful flock—“Such is the voice of God, you must not—you dare not disobey it, my brethren!”—shall the congregation be the up and say to the Preacher, “we are not to be bullied?” Monstrous doctrine! Two cases are similar. The people in this country are omnipotent. When their voice is expressed, the organs of their will must obey it. It is in this sense only that we, on behalf of the people, hold out a threat to the House; and we think this is no threat at all—but a mere determination to do what the cause of the people, which not to do would be to betray them—degrade, and trample on them.

As to the preposterous idea of electing the President by a vote of the States, under the influence of a minority vote in the Colleges, we think it even worse, and more wild and extravagant than the plot of the Hartford Convention. It would at once blow, sever this Union forever, and reduce us to all the horrors of a reign of terror on the one hand, and of resistance on the other. Or that, however, we have no fear. Mr. Adams is entombed in political death—and is now quite as harmless as the leaders of the Hartford Convention themselves.

Eighteenth Congress, SECOND SESSION.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1825.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CHEESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANALS.

The House having resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill authorizing a subscription to the stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, as reported by the committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Hemphill (the chairman) rose. He said the committee would perceive that the bill, which was now submitted to their consideration, authorized a subscription to the stock of the United States for 120 shares, which is equal to \$300,000. The stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, the government was to receive its proportion of the dividends, and the Secretary of the Treasury was to vote at any election for the Officers of the Company, according to the number of the shares subscribed.

The memorial presented by the Company represents the available funds at \$700,000. It is made up as follows:

New private subscribers	\$125,000
Subscriptions by the State of Pennsylvania	100,000
Do. by the State of Maryland	50,000
Do. by the State of Delaware	25,000
Old subscriptions calculated at	100,000

The estimate of the whole expense by the examining Engineers, amounted to one million three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The contracts for the whole line, however, have fallen above one hundred thousand dollars under the estimate. This will leave above \$500,000, say \$800,000 for future subscriptions.

In the documents presented to Congress by the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, it is stated that General Washington in the Revolutionary war, often lamented the want of a navigable Canal from the Chesapeake to the Delaware.

The difficulty of transporting his supplies across the isthmus are said to have been exceedingly great, and nothing was more distressing than the detention to which he was subjected, when he arrived at the isthmus, on his march to the south, for the want of wagons to transport his stores and heavy artillery from one water to the other.

Had a water communication existed, a landing of the British at West Point, previous to the battle of Brandywine, might it is very probable, have been defeated; and the same observation may apply to the predatory excursions of the enemy on the shores of the Chesapeake, and along the Susquehanna during the last war. The canal would also afford great facilities for the protection of the city.

During the late war, the carriage of goods, in boats, down the river, and other like articles, necessary to the army, made it necessary to use four distinct lines of transportation, at an expense of wagonage which has been estimated at 440,000 dollars in one year—about a third of the whole expense of the canal.

As to its advantage to the country in times of peace, it is inadvisable to form any just estimate. The vessels which will be adapted to the canal, can also pass through the Usual Swamp canal, and will form a line of water communication that will embrace a wide and extended range of interests, from North Carolina to Trenton, on the Delaware, including the towns and landings on the rivers and waters of the State of North Carolina, emptying into the Albemarle and Pamlico sounds—and also the numerous rivers of Virginia and Maryland, and the river Susquehanna, which empty into the Chesapeake Bay. And at the last day, it may be expected to form the central link of a grand inland navigation of an immense extent, along and near the Atlantic coast.

The position and variety of public advantages to be derived from the canal, are satisfactory that it is not to be an object exclusively belonging to one or a few States; and if money should be appropriated to the general purpose of internal improvements, to be distributed among the States according to the ratio of representation, it would not be fair that the parts allotted to Delaware or Maryland should be expended on this canal. Many of the States would be more benefited by the canal than Delaware, as though it principally passes through Delaware, it is not exclusively a Delaware canal. A system of internal improvements, which will operate advantageously to the General Government, and in a just proportion to the States, can be established; but from the geography of the country there are certain objects of improvement which more peculiarly concern the United States, and these must be protected primarily by the Union at large; they cannot be embraced in any uniform system. Such cases are not numerous, but I think this is one of them.

Against bestowing the countenance of the government on the canal proposed, there is no constitutional objection, upon any of the principles heretofore assumed as to the powers of the general government.

On the subject of the Bank of the U. States, it was insisted, on the one side, that the general government could not create a corporation; but on such power is claimed here, the corporation being created by competent state authorities.

The improvements on the Ohio and Mississippi have commenced without any co-operation of the States, but as respects this canal, the consent of the States is necessary. There is nothing that can leave a doubt as to the powers of Congress to act on the occasion. It is embraced within the construction given to the constitution by the President in his communication respecting the Cumberland road.

And, as to the expediency of a government becoming a stockholder in a corporation, experience has shown that it is highly beneficial, and attended with no inconvenience. The practice of the States is full proof of this. In many instances, they encourage spirited individuals, by creating corporations, and subscribing as stockholders. For example, in the case of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, the States have been useful to the State, and the States have been useful to the State.

Our great difficulty is to begin and that seems strange to me, for, as soon as public works are executed, they are considered the highest blessings that can be bestowed on a country, and the nations that can go down to posterity with more lasting glory than could be attained by any other means. The credit now depends on the actual execution, the success on the subject being so well known.

Some imagine that the nation is too young. No opinion can be more fallacious. On this head, I was pleased with a remark of the Abbe de Pradt, in the Colonies. In speaking on the topic of a nation, he says it does not depend on time, it is on the resources and population of the country—and I will add to his sensible remark, that it may depend also, in a degree, on the enterprising character of the people. Ten millions of people are capable of performing all the important labors of a nation. This must not, out of our eyes, of this description, be considered a young nation.

The New York works are a complete and satisfactory answer to any objections made in respect to the age of the nation. We have occasional demonstration of the immense works that have been accomplished there in a period of seven or eight years; and I will ask, has any of the other corners of the State or the nation been neglected on that account? It is true, that state is in debt for many the state expenditure—but would any man in the state give up the Canal to be five or six years in debt? No. The General Government must create the same thing on a still greater scale; and why should not the same results follow? In ten years, the whole face of this country might be changed. Gentlemen talk of the national debt being charged. What is a debt of eighty or ninety millions to such a country as this? Had the system of internal improvements been commenced long ago, the value of the country might have been doubled at this day—now would it have involved the sacrifice of any other interests, to promote internal improvements, as the example of New York, already quoted, has plainly demonstrated. I sincerely hope, Mr. Chairman, that we shall now make a beginning. I am well convinced the spirit of the nation is on this subject in advance of Congress—and I am equally persuaded that, if a beginning is to be made, no spot could be selected freer from objections, than that in which the canal has been commenced, which it is the purpose of the present bill to aid.

No one following Mr. Hemphill in Debate, the Committee rose and reported the bill, which was, as stated in our last, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by a vote of 80 to 62.

CUMBERLAND RIVER.

Mr. Reynolds, of Tennessee, submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating a sum

of money not exceeding—dollars, for the purpose of improving the navigation of Cumberland River, in the State of Tennessee.

The resolution having been read—

Mr. Reynolds addressed the chair as follows: Mr. Speaker, I should be in order, I will best by submit to the House my views on this subject. We have been engaged yesterday and the day before, in discussing the bill to extend the Cumberland Road; the object of the present resolution I have submitted is to improve the navigation of Cumberland River. But, before I proceed, allow me to say, that I cannot much, indeed, at the course the debate has taken on the extension of the National Road, and without entering into the merits of that discussion, it is to be regretted that the subject of those resolutions, and conditions of state rights, had been introduced into the bill; as it is evident to my mind, from the discussion already had, without particularly examining the merits of the bill, the per centum stipulated by these new States, arising on the sale of the public lands, were certainly intended for the internal improvement of those States, and not for national purposes. In my humble opinion, Sir, it would have been more preferable to have asked, by the bill on your table, an appropriation for the object contemplated by the bill. Permit me, also, to state, that it is to be regretted that any allusion has been made to the general appropriations for the benefit of the country, in the bill on the National Road, and Eastern Pacific Road, as a matter of course, than the West. The great population and situation of the country demand the resources of the nation. And there are many expenditures of the public purse, from the nature of things, that will always be confined to those regions, such as building public ships, erecting forts on the Atlantic coast, and on the Pacific Ocean in those independent States, for the purpose of the Oregon territory. For my part, Sir, who am a national object is necessary, and to be carried into effect, I shall not stop to inquire whether the money is to be expended on the South or the North side of the Potomac. If the public like, forming a grand confederated Union, the important inquiry is, Has the measure called for, a tendency to promote the interest, honor, and happiness of the nation? Then, I trust, as we have not had occasion of having much of the public moneys distributed in the internal improvements in the West, I still will rely on the justice and magnanimity of the good and patriotic States in endeavoring to carry out our national improvements in the Western States.

It was then resolved, Mr. Speaker, that, at the last session of Congress a bill was introduced to improve the navigation of the Mississippi river. I regret that it was not carried into effect. I offer the present proposition as an amendment. But, knowing how much the whole Union is interested in the navigation of that great river, and, best of all, the great object should be directed by adding to many amendments of the kind. I did, at the request of some of my friends, and particularly my honorable friend from Kentucky (Mr. Henry) who so ably advocated the bill, abstain from making the amendment, but with the express determination of presenting it to the House at this session. The bill passed, and is now a law of the nation, by a handsome majority.

It may be objected, Mr. Speaker, that Cumberland River is too local for the general government to take it into the estimate of a general system of internal improvements. But, gentlemen have only to look at the map to see the great and central position of that noble stream. It is navigable about two of three hundred miles and upwards, and measures a country of from four to five hundred miles. The country is remarkably fertile and healthy. It is the grand high road for the great body of the population of West Tennessee in the East, and of their produce to the great markets of the West, New Orleans, and besides a rapidly claimed and enjoyed by a very important and interesting region of the Union. I mean that part of Kentucky known by the name of the Green River Country. This is a part of the Republic very extensive, fertile in the extreme, and capable of sustaining an immense population. But to the Union, the river Cumberland is interesting in many points of view. The great water powers for machinery on the river, and beam he emptying into it, are immense, and will at no distant day, command the attention of the world. The great public spirit of the country, and the great body of the population of the West, New Orleans, and besides a rapidly claimed and enjoyed by a very important and interesting region of the Union. I mean that part of Kentucky known by the name of the Green River Country. This is a part of the Republic very extensive, fertile in the extreme, and capable of sustaining an immense population. But to the Union, the river Cumberland is interesting in many points of view. The great water powers for machinery on the river, and beam he emptying into it, are immense, and will at no distant day, command the attention of the world. The great public spirit of the country, and the great body of the population of the West, New Orleans, and besides a rapidly claimed and enjoyed by a very important and interesting region of the Union. 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All Communications must be post-paid.
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To the People of the United States, and the Electoral Colleges.

Who is to be the next President?—He may be chosen by the Electoral Colleges, or Congress may have to choose between the THREE: Gen. Jackson, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Clay, or Mr. Crawford, which ever of the two last may receive the third highest vote. Therefore, it behooves the PEOPLE, and the Electors whom THEY have chosen, to consider profoundly whether the great voice of this nation is likely to be reached by a majority of states in Congress on the NINTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1825, should this Election come to so frightful an alternative. The late despotic abuse of delegated power by the New-York Legislature, is a high-handed, anti-republican example, which should warn the people to maintain their own power. Let the people, therefore, stand ready, in case the Electoral Colleges should fail to choose a President, to assemble, and to instruct their representatives in Congress, to confirm their selection, and not allow the rights of the PEOPLE to be sold at the shambles of intrigue and corruption. Let the PEOPLE be up and doing—and the Constitution is secure and "THE HERO OF ORLEANS" ELECTED.

Presidential Election Returns.

State	Electors	Adams	Clay	Crawford
Massachusetts	15	15		
Rhode Island	4	4		
New Hampshire	4	4		
Connecticut	9	9		
Maine	7	7		
Vermont	7	7		
New York	36	1	5	26
New Jersey	8	8		
Pennsylvania	23	24		
Maryland	11	7	1	3
Virginia	24	24		
Delaware	3	2	1	
North Carolina	15	15		
South Carolina	11	11		
Georgia	9	9		
Kentucky	14	14		
Tennessee	11	11		
Ohio	16			16
Indiana	8	5		
Illinois	3	2	1	
Missouri	3			3
Louisiana	5	5		
Mississippi	5	5		
Alabama	5	3	2	
Total	261	99	41	84

• Disputed.

COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.

PHILADELPHIA:

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20

National Election. FOR PRESIDENT. ANDREW JACKSON.

We do not believe there will be any choice of a United States SENATOR, this session of our Legislature. The Convention adjourned to Monday, 31st inst.

We made some remarks yesterday upon the absolute and despotic powers of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of the National Bank. The same observations will apply to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, CHARTERED by the aristocracy of the city. What day passes, when that body is in session, that does not strike a deadly blow at the Liberties of the people, in the form of a CHARTER! As citizens, our rights are nearly all gone—all usurped by corporations—by the usurpations of the Legislature, and that Legislature claiming the character of Democracy. Among others, we are now to have a "FEDERAL PAWN-BROKING INSTITUTION," something like the United States Bank, chartered by the Legislature, and to be called The Lombard Association, or a company to convert poor democrats into federalists, through the influence of their wants and necessities. Alexander Hamilton said of the United States Bank, it would prove a powerful political machine; and so say the aristocrats at the head of the Lombard Association; in vulgar parlance—"PAWN-BROKING SHOP." We would suggest, while CHARTERS are all the rage, that an Institution be incorporated, called the "Newspaper Association," composed entirely of Federalists, who shall publish all the papers, and thus keep down the declamation of the "scurry Democrats." Let Robert Walsh be the President—or John Quincy Adams, or some such lover of Liberty. Gales and Seaton may be honorary members, and Peter Force a stockholder. And Noah! He must to the shades with Spittakers. What sayest thou, valiant Major! Will thou consent to be distinguished by a charter—a body corporate—a mere huge mass of inordinate privileges and passions?

*Is this name real, or assumed? "Peter Force!"—On Peter, Peter—with what face canst thou assume such a name. Rather proclaim it—"Peter Poggan!" to all the world.

John Quincy Adams.

The life of this man presents an extraordinary career of unvaried office holding of at least thirty years; in the course of which he has accumulated more money than any other citizen in the Republic, and all from the pockets of the PEOPLE! In all this period of time he has done nothing that reflects credit on his country—nothing that would be an equivalent for one year of his salary—\$90.00—nothing tangible to patriotism—nothing on which you can place your finger and say—this is the noble act of John Quincy Adams.

His friends admit him to be darkened by bigotry—rash and irritable in temper—easily excited into great passion, and as imperious and vindictive as he is fiery and violent.—Full of prejudice—little, narrow, and mean in his ideas—with no proper sense of honor, or of generosity.—Possessed of no internal greatness—no high thoughts, or sublime expansion of soul!

Is such a man a fit object for the votes of the House?—A mere drill Sergeant in diplomacy. No! No!—Mr. Adams never will be the President of the United States.

We copy the following from the New-York Statesman, and have but one remark to superadd to those of Mr. Carter—it is this—that there exists a faction in this Country, who to gain their ends, would make the last evil which the Constitution has provided against in the organization of the government, the primary good and primary object of the government—a contradiction in spirit, and an infraction of the principles of the Constitution, which once to behold consummated by pre-concerted design, would without a question destroy it.

[From the Boston Commercial Gazette.]
The following toast, drank with much applause at a recent celebration in this city, was handed us yesterday for publication:

"The Honorable JOHN C. CALHOUN, Vice President elect—May divisions and subdivisions produce a constant collision in Congress until the 4th of March, that he may be hailed the Chief Magistrate of the nation!"

Remarks.—We regret to see such a sentiment as the above, emanating from so respectable a source as Boston, where it is said to have been "drunk with much applause." It amounts to nothing more than the expression of a wish to see the provisions of the Constitution, for the choice of a President defeated, in the worst possible manner, by the divisions, subdivisions, and constant collisions of the House of Representatives.

Whatever may be Mr. Calhoun's qualifications for the Presidency, no friend to his country could wish to see him elevated to the Chief Magistracy by such means; and he himself would be the last person to be gratified with such a result. Had the foregoing sentiment been expressed in a different section of the country, and in relation to another candidate for the Presidency, it must have been as reprehensible as to suppose, that the Boston papers would have been among the first to censure it, as manifesting a wish to break down or overlap the barriers of the constitution.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.

LUCIUS.

To the Members of the Eighteenth Congress in the House of Representatives.

Fellow Citizens.—The conflicting claims of four several Candidates for the Presidential Chair, has thrown the choice, under the provisions of the Constitution, into your hands. This was indispensable, as our government has been formed, to save it from being without a supreme executive officer. The trust is a sacred and important one. You no doubt appreciate it as you ought, and feel all the weight of the responsibility which it imposes on you. It exceeds that of all your other powers combined: it involves all of good and evil which can ever happen to this Republic. I address these letters to you from the place of your session; but as there is no Free Press through whose channel my thoughts can reach you in this city, I am compelled to resort to one located in the ancient metropolis of the country. I know most of you, I respect you, and venerate your high functions; and while I shall confine myself within the strict bounds of decorum, in addressing you, I shall speak what I conceive to be the truth, in a fearless tone, in which frankness and independence shall not be wanting.

It seems to me, fellow citizens, that the only question at issue, which will influence your Votes on this great question—is this—

"Are you, the Representatives of the People in the House, invested with power to elect a President de novo, in disregard to all the circumstances of the Election by the People, as if no Election by them had taken place."

"Whether you are now an Electoral College, independent of the People; or their Representatives or Agents acting for them, and under their advisement and controul?"

Without going into any subdivisions on this question, or branching it out into prolixity, I think the foregoing comprehends every possible argument that the case can give rise to: For, if it appears that you are not an absolute ELECTORAL COLLEGE, independent of the People, and who can act without reference to their Votes and wishes, I think it follows of course, that in balloting for a President, there is but one man, to whom you can conscientiously give your suffrages. And if, on the other hand, you constitute an ELECTORAL COLLEGE only, and do not act as the organs and agents of the People, it will follow quite as inevitably, that you may Elect the Candidate who comes before you with but forty-one Votes out of two hundred and sixty-one—thus demonstrating clearly, that the People have no voice in this question—and that had the lowest Candidate on the list but ten Votes, you might with as much justice elect him, as the one who came before you on the strength of an hundred. The case is a possible one, that the lowest candidate's vote may not be higher. On the supposition, that Mr. Clinton had stood a canvass, it could easily have occurred.—I mention this now, to shew the high road of your course more distinctly, if you are an Electoral College; or, if you are not, that the broad line of your duty, may strike you with the more force, if you are the Agents and Representatives of the People.

I shall lay it down as a maxim not to be controverted in this Republic, that the People, as the source of Power, are superior to their Delegates—as much so, as a

Principal is paramount to his Agent. If you are entitled to respect in your high functions, it is because you represent the majesty of the People; and in this sense, the People are entitled to more deference from you, than you are from them. This, I know, is the language of Liberty, and may grate upon the ears of some. But who among you can deny its truth? Not one, or I am a visionary.—You, fellow citizens, are the means by which the People work a desired end. You are the creatures of our will. You are the beings of an hour—transitory—fleeting. But the People endure and exist forever; and the object of your toil is their benefit.

This, fellow citizens, is the broad ground on which I mean to stand, in scrutinizing the nature of your powers, under the Constitution, as the Electors of a President. It is ground that I feel to be tenable. It trembles not beneath the weight of this great subject; and I shall, indeed, be disappointed, if it does not give cause to make those tremble, who maintain the arbitrary and despotic doctrine—that a Free People have constituted an ELECTORAL COLLEGE to rule them, beyond the reach of their Votes and their Power. With due respect, I remain Your fellow-citizen, LUCIUS.

Washington City, 15th January, 1825.

Massachusetts Legislature.

The Secretary of State came in with the following Message from his Excellency the Governor, which was read from the chair.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

I congratulate you, on your assembling to resume your legislative duties, upon the accession of a new year, a retrospect from which on the year that is past affords so much cause of satisfaction. Since the last session nothing has occurred to disturb the public tranquility, or to interrupt the enjoyment of those blessings with which we have been indulged by a munificent providence. The personal ease and independence of our fellow citizens, with the general prosperity which prevails, attest the adaptation of our constitution and laws to the present state of our population. The frank and lucid exposition of our national concerns by the President of the United States in his late message to Congress, which is probably, among the last acts of his public life, must be truly gratifying to every American. The acquisition of the Florida, which was indispensable to complete our maritime frontier, for the consideration of five millions of dollars paid to our own citizens for spoliation on their commerce, was of itself sufficient for the fame of any administration. In addition to this, the reduction of more than thirty-seven millions of the public debt, consistently with the preservation and improvement of the national establishments, will transmit to a grateful posterity the able and faithful administration of President Monroe.

Governments, like all other human institutions, have their rise, progress and decline. Ours has, in its progress, been marked with unusual success.—The wise legislator will seize this occasion to reflect on the prominent causes of our prosperity, and to foster them; around him, he will discern, whether at home or abroad, those evils which may lead to less auspicious results.—Rational liberty can have no permanent existence, where the rights of property are not secured. Our ancestors, sensible of this truth, founded all their civil institutions on its possession and distribution. With these simple elementary principles our political edifices were constructed and have flourished, presenting us to the world, a new nation under the form of a federal government.

Soon after this auspicious event took place, a flag burst forth in Europe, which shook every kingdom to its centre, and opened a field of speculation hitherto unknown to the civilized world. Although the scene became perilous, the adventurous spirit, the activity and enterprise of our citizens found the means of accumulating an immense capital. The acquisition of this capital enabled our country to assume an erect posture on its own basis; for however rich in territorial possessions a nation may be; an active capital, with a corresponding credit, constitute in a great degree the means of assuring her against foreign aggressions. Such has been the accumulation of wealth, that if a loan is now required by government, our own citizens are competent to fill it, and thus to become the creditors of their country.

If we look to the nation from which we derived our origin, we shall find that, seeing the folly of monopolies and restrictions, they have lately applied for the administration of their affairs men of more enlarged views and superior talents, under whose auspices their fiscal concerns have assumed an entirely new face. They commenced by adopting as a basis the truly just principle of a fair competition in every pursuit, and by applying their immense capital, the factitious aids of steam and water powers, with the skill and steady industry of their people to their commerce and manufactures, and more especially to the last. By the instrumentality of these means, they have been enabled to reduce a part of their taxes, to provide for their annual expenditures, to apply a balance of four millions as a sinking fund, to reduce the national debt, to become lenders to almost all the other states in Europe and in South America, and to control in a great degree, the views and operations of other governments.

With all the light of this invaluable and astonishing stock of experience, in every mechanical, manufacturing and agricultural art, laid open to the American people (unburdened by taxes, test laws, restrictions or monopolies) they will not fail to perceive that the wealth and strength of a nation is but the aggregate of the wealth and strength of the individuals who compose it. Every citizen, therefore, desirous of combining personal advancement with the public prosperity, will emulate and second the spirit of the age, by selecting and prosecuting with persevering industry such objects of pursuit as are most congenial to his habits, capacities, or his territorial situation.

Next to the preservation of those institutions which have favored our prosperity, a cultivation of the natural advantages and resources of the State claims attention. This leads to the subject of internal improvements. The numerous rivers and lakes which intersect and embosom our territory, are destined, at no distant period, to be united by canals, and to concentrate the agricultural, the manufacturing and commercial interests of the state. While other states are leading the way in improvements within territorial limits, on a great scale and at great expense, the citizens of Massachusetts cannot be indifferent spectators of their progress, or of the benefits derived therefrom. The experience furnished by works of this kind already constructed, favors the execution of others, on a reduced scale of expense.

In the year 1818 a company was incorporated to cut a canal from Buzzard's Bay to Barnstable Bay. The act of incorporation would have expired by its own limitation in March last, but was renewed in February last. An inquiry into the causes which have delayed the execution of this work may afford information which will enable the Legislature to determine whether its usefulness will justify their extending to it the aid of the state. From the surveys and examinations which have been made, there can be no doubt of its practicability; of its ultimate utility there can be little doubt.

The navigation of our coast from Cape Cod to Cape Sable, and particularly that of Boston Bay, is considered hazardous, and, in the winter season, from the prevalence of westerly winds and currents, is a terror to seamen. If the port of Boston could be assured to vessels making Block Island and stretching over to the mouth of a canal through Cape Cod, the risk would be totally changed. Our Indian and other foreign vessels arriving at that season of the year, instead of Newport and New York, would make for Boston.

The apparent objection that the canal will be liable to be frozen in the winter, is removed, in a great degree, from the consideration that its projection into the Atlantic Ocean exempts it from the severe frosts to which inland canals are liable. A canal through Cape Cod is also to be considered as a link in the chain of interior or water communication, which within a short period will connect the Northern, Southern and Western States, of great & increasing usefulness, and in the event of war of incalculable advantage.

The Middlesex Canal, the first constructed in the U. States, must increase in usefulness and importance, from the extensive manufactures rising up in its vicinity and admits of great improvement. It has also been contemplated to unite the waters of Narraganset Bay with those of Massachusetts Bay, by Taunton and Weymouth Rivers, as appears by a plan in the Secretary's office.

In the year 1792 a plan was formed, which is also in the Secretary's office, and an act of incorporation was granted for connecting by canals the waters of the Connecticut with those of the Merrimac River. More recently an act of incorporation was granted for a canal from the town of Worcester, by way of the Blackstone River. Obstacles not anticipated at the time, have hitherto prevented the execution of this design.

A water communication from Boston through the western parts of the state would tend greatly to advance the interests of agriculture and of the numerous manufactures established in the interior. The immense reservoirs of water contained in the lakes between Worcester and the capital (any one of which is far greater than that, which, collected by a wall of masonry, and at a large expense, supplies the celebrated canal of Languedoc, in the south of France,) with their elevation above the tide waters, and their proximity to heads of rivers leading to the sea-board, instead of sleeping out their existence within their present bounds, appear to have been designed to accommodate and enrich the inhabitants and the territories through which they are destined at no distant day to pass.

The present state of the Treasury will not, I am sensible, admit of the application of funds to any considerable amount to objects of this nature. The time may, it is hoped, not be distant, when the state may be able to assist enterprising and public spirited individuals who may engage in them. My present object is to present the subject to the view of the Legislature; and when it is considered that works of this kind require examinations, surveys and calculations, previous to their commencement; it is hoped the communication will not be thought premature.

Should the Legislature be disposed to pay attention to the subject at the present session, I would take the liberty of suggesting the expediency of appointing, or of authorising the employment, temporarily, of a civil engineer, to make surveys, examinations, and reports relative to such routes or places, as the Legislature may designate. The information thus acquired, and deposited in the public archives, would be alike useful to the state and to

those citizens whose enterprise and wealth may prompt them to engage in works of public utility; while the expense attending such surveys would be inconsiderable. An idea has prevailed with many of our fellow citizens, that works of such magnitude and general usefulness should be performed by the Federal Government. To such it is a sufficient answer,—that the power to cut canals through the states is not among the powers granted to Congress by the Constitution.

The erection of a Monument on Bunker's Hill is another work of a public nature, in which our fellow citizens have taken a great interest. For this purpose an act of incorporation was granted, and it is believed that adequate funds will be raised by voluntary subscription. I recommend a revision of this act, that two conditions may be added; first, that a plan or model be submitted to the Legislature for their approbation previous to the construction of the monument; and, secondly, that when it is completed it shall revert to the Commonwealth. Should the funds prove insufficient to the completion of such a work as is worthy of the occasion, and becoming the character of the state, I do not permit myself to doubt that aid will be afforded by an enlightened legislature.

To commemorate one of the principal events of the Revolution, to consecrate the field in Massachusetts on which, in the first stages of the war, our heroes and statesmen sealed with their blood the principles they had sworn to maintain, where a disciplined enemy received from a hardy, untutored yeomanry a lesson which produced the most beneficial consequences through the whole of the revolutionary war, is worthy the care of the patriot and statesman. The splendid column on Bunker's Hill will unite principles with history, patriotism with glory. It will be read by all; its moral will strike deep into the heart and leave an indelible impression on the mind. The trust is too sacred, the work too important, to rest exclusively in the charge of individuals; it should be a common property, in which every citizen should have a right; as it will be the pride, it should also be the property of the Commonwealth.

The improvement and a more perfect concentration of the moral and physical powers of the state is required, by her ancient fame, by a regard to her actual independence, and by her correlative duties to her sister states. For these purposes a revision of our Military System appears to be necessary. Aware of the repeated recommendations of this subject to the Legislature, an actual observation of this institution for more than half a century, with much reflection on its vital importance to the dearest interests of the State, impels me again to present it for consideration.—There can be no doubt that additional provisions for calling out and training the militia may be advantageously made. This however does not remedy the great evil which is the source of universal complaint. Those whom the law requires to bear arms would not repute at the duties imposed on them, were it not that their citizens, many of whom are more able than themselves to bear the burthen, are exempted from the duty, and that it is rendered unequal. To restore or to furnish an equivalent for this inequality appears to be an act of common justice. The first and most efficient means of doing this is to diminish the number of exemptions, and to approximate more nearly to the true republican principle, that every able bodied citizen, of a suitable age, shall be obliged by law to bear arms. That there must be exceptions to this rule is conceded, which may however be provided for consistently with the preservation of the principle. Should this be objected to, another means of providing against the inequality of duty and expense imposed on those whom the law obliges to perform military service, consists in exempting them from some other tax or duty levied in common on all the citizens, as that of the poll tax. A spirit of patriotism, with an ambition to render themselves the efficient defenders of their country, have prompted the militia to make great exertions at great individual expense, while their military knowledge and proficiency in modern discipline, reflects honor on the State, and strongly recommends them to the protection of its government.

Agreeably to the anticipations of the Legislature, that distinguished friend of our country, Gen. LAFAYETTE, made a visit to the State in the month of August. By the civil and military authorities, and by the citizens of every description, he was received in a manner highly expressive of their sense of the important services which he had rendered to the country. Our glorious Revolution was presented in a new light to a grateful people, in the person of one of its most efficient and gallant defenders. An account of the disbursements made under the authority of the resolve of the 12th of June last, is herewith transmitted in the report of the Adjutant General.

The state of the Treasury will be laid before you, and will shew that a balance of cash was on hand on the first day of January 1825, amounting to \$29,579 63.

I transmit a representation from the agent of Eastern lands of this Commonwealth, and the agent of the State of Maine, which appear to require attention. The much-lamented death of the Honorable Abraham Lincoln, has occasioned a vacancy at the Council Board, which the Legislature may think proper to fill.

A communication relative to the Claims of the State upon the United States, and to the affairs of the State Prison, as well as other concerns, will be made hereafter.

In all measures tending to promote the public welfare, the Legislature may rely upon my co-operation.

WILLIAM EUSTIS.
Council Chamber,
January 6, 1825

Eighteenth Congress, SECOND SESSION.

Monday, January 17, 1825.

IN SENATE.

The President communicated a report from the Secretary of War, accompanied by a statement showing the names, numbers, and salary, of the clerks employed in his Department. The report was read.

Also, a report from the Secretary of War, accompanied by an abstract of all licenses granted by the superintendents and agents for Indian Affairs, to trade with the Indians, showing by and to whom granted, and when and where granted, and the amount of the bonds and capital employed, as far as could be ascertained from the returns which have been made. The report was read, and on motion of Mr. Benton, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Van Buren, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom the resolution was referred, announcing the purchase of a certain number of copies of the Journal of Congress, from 1774 to 1788, reported it without amendment.

Mr. Van Buren presented the memorial of Enrico Casaghi, sculptor, praying that an additional appropriation may be made, to enable him to proceed to execute, in marble, an allegorical group, for the use of the Senate Chamber, which he has modelled in plaster, under an appropriation heretofore made by Congress for that purpose. Referred to the select committee appointed on the letter from Rembrandt Peale.

Mr. Mills, from the select committee appointed on the letter of Rembrandt Peale, reported a bill to authorize the purchase of the Equestrian Portrait of Washington, by Rembrandt Peale; which was twice read.

The President communicated a report showing the amount of duties that have accrued on importations into the United States for three quarters of a year, ending June 30th, 1824. Also, the amount of duties which have accrued on the same importations at the rates of duty imposed by the act of the last session.

The Senate proceeded to consider the motions of the 13th inst. directing the Secretary of War to lay before the Senate an abstract of the rules and regulations of the army; and a report of the divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, and companies of militia; and agreed thereon.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

The engrossed bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, was again read; and, on the question "shall this bill pass," a yeas and nays, a yeas 20, nays 23, was reported by yeas and nays—Yeas 20, Nays 23.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.

The Senate then proceeded to consider, as in committee of the whole, the bill for the relief of the Columbian College, in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Holmes, of Maine, introduced some amendments which he wished to propose to the bill, and moved its postponement until tomorrow.

The question being put, the bill was postponed until tomorrow; and

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Department of the Treasury, accompanied by a statement of the amount paid as indemnity to the claimants of property destroyed during the late war, in virtue of the act of the 9th of April, 1816; and the subsequent acts amendatory to the same; which was read and laid on the table.

The Speaker also laid on the table a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting an abstract of all licenses granted by the Superintendents and Agents for Indian Affairs, to trade with the Indians, for the year ending Sept. 1, 1824; and from the same Department, a statement of the names of the Clerks employed in the War Department, in the year 1824, with the compensation to each; which were read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. McLane, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriation for the support of government for the year 1825; which was twice read and committed.

The resolution, laid on the table, by Mr. Cambreleng, on Friday last, calling for the statements from the Bank of the United States for the year 1824, was taken up and adopted.

Mr. Rankin, of Mississippi, offered the following, which lies on the table one day, by a rule of the House:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform this House of the names and number of persons who were entitled to land under the provisions of the act of the 23d of March, 1817, entitled "An act to set apart and dispose of certain public lands, for the encouragement of the cultivation of the vine and olive;" and those who have actually complied with the conditions of settlement and cultivation of the vine and olive, according to the stipulations of the contract entered into in conformity with the provisions of said act, with the number of the tract allotted to each individual so complying, and also the number and names of the individuals, and number of the tract allotted to each, who have forfeited all claim to any portion of said lands, by reason of failure to comply with the conditions of settlement and cultivation.

Mr. Webster laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to communicate to this House any correspondence which may have taken place between the United States, or their agents, and the Government of the Netherlands, relative to the claims of citizens of the United States on that Government, so far as such communication may be deemed by him not injurious to the public interests.

On motion of Mr. Livingston, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of causing an experiment to be made at the seat of government, on a small scale, of the most approved mode of constructing roads on the plan practised under the direction of Mr. M. Adams, in England, and of railways under the patent granted to John Stevens, of Hoboken, in New Jersey.

On motion of Mr. Reynolds, of Tennessee, the memorial of Governor White Blount of Kentucky, was referred to a select Committee of seven.

An engrossed bill for the relief of Peter Burt; and an engrossed bill to amend the act to incorporate the Provident Association of Clerks in the Civil Department of the government of the United States, in the District of Columbia, were read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The House then went into committee of the whole, on the bill to provide for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, Mr. Sterling in the chair.

The question was taken on filing the blank with 150 000 dollars, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 96, nays 86.

The committee then rose and reported the bill, and the amendments made in committee of the whole, having been concurred in—

Mr. Breck of Pennsylvania, said he had prepared an amendment to the bill, by the adoption of which the bill would better meet his views than it would in its present shape.

The question being taken without debate, on agreeing to the amendment, it was decided in the negative, by a considerable majority.

Mr. Jennings of Indiana, rose to propose an amendment to the bill. He did not detain the House by any remarks upon it, but conceiving its provisions necessary to just legislation on the subject, if the House should adopt it he would vote for this bill; if not, he should vote against it. Mr. J. then proposed an amendment, which was negative.

The question being about to be put on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time, Mr. Cooke demanded that it be taken by Yeas and Nays, and it was so ordered. The question

not taken, however, to-day, being postponed by an adjournment.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Everett, his private Secretary, transmitting the information called for by a resolution of the 16th ult. respecting the western boundary of the United States.

Another message was also received from the President, transmitting a statement of the offers for the late loan of five millions of dollars, and the grounds on which it was given to the Bank of the United States.

These two messages were ordered to lie on the table, and then

The House adjourned.

From Curacao.—Our Curacao papers to the 19th ult. contain a letter from Porto Cavello of the 6th, in which it is said that accounts had been received there of an expedition fitting out at the Havana, destined for some part of Colombia. "Should they venture (adds the writer) this way, we are prepared to give them a warm reception." A ship, a polacre, and a galloo, belonging to Spain, had arrived at Porto Cavello, captured by the Colombians, and another prize was hourly expected. Provisions were abundant, and superfine French flour was selling at ven due at \$5 per barrel.

N. Y. Eve. Post.

Polar Expedition.—We perceive by the Ohio and Kentucky papers, that Capt. John C. Symmes has been recently lecturing in those States, and that in a town in the latter State, a meeting had been organized at the Lieut. Governor, Colonel R. B. McAfee, president; when a resolution was passed, recommending the consideration of Congress the propriety of fitting out an expedition for the purpose of exploring the North West Coast, the Northern Pacific Ocean to the continent of Asia, and the unknown regions beyond the Arctic Circle, the principal command of which to be given to Capt. Symmes.

It is, perhaps, not generally known, that the idea of ascertaining whether the earth is hollow, did not originate with Capt. Symmes. In the year 1802, proposals were issued in London by a Mr. Thomas Williams, for the purpose of raising money to enable him to "ascertain whether the earth be a solid body or only a shell." He had long previous entertained the notion that it was not solid from reflecting that the Author of Nature had made nothing in vain, every thing was, of course, constructed without waste of materials; and it appeared to him that besides the apparent waste of matter that must take place, if the earth, and all the heavenly bodies were solid, they would be much less secure from the effects of internal convulsions.—Pursuing his favourite idea, he supposed that the centre, being the focus of the whole concave surface, might, by means not very different from what we know to exist, be furnished with heat in a sufficient degree to produce light also, and thus form a subterranean world, in all respects calculated for the abode of millions of inhabitants, enjoying perpetual summer and perpetual day.

The ingenuity of Wilson soon furnished him with a method of endeavouring to ascertain whether the earth was hollow or not. The fact that the plumb line is affected in the neighbourhood of large mountains, has already been proved; and it occurred to him that, as the earth itself attracts all bodies, a weight far below the surface would be attracted upwards by the mass of earth above it, in proportion as it descended deeper. On this principle he argued, that if the earth were solid, the point at which a body would lose all its weight must be near the centre; but if only a shell, that point would be at the depth of rather more than half its thickness. Conjecturing the whole thickness to be 200 miles, (more or less) the depth at which a body would lose its weight, would be at about 120 miles.

Mr. Wilson now determined on making some experiments; and providing himself with the necessary apparatus, he chose some deep mines in the West of England. A piece of lead, of several pounds weight, being first accurately weighed at the surface, was let down by a small line, to the depth of 100 feet; in which situation it was again weighed at the surface, and so on at every 100 feet of its descent, till it reached the bottom of the shaft. Every 100 feet of the line was also weighed previously to being let down, and again immediately on being drawn up on account of its imbibing so much moisture from the steam of the pit as to increase its weight considerably. The result of this experiment, which Mr. W. repeated in various places, and in various ways, proved highly satisfactory; for after making every necessary allowance, with a further deduction for any inaccuracy that might have escaped him, he found that the weight lost its gravity so rapidly that at the depth of about 35 or 40 miles, it would no longer have descended. According to his calculation, therefore, the shell of the earth could not be more than about 70 miles thick, instead of 200, as he at first conjectured. Elated to find the result of his experiments so strongly favouring his theory, he immediately circulated the proposals above mentioned; but meeting with little encouragement, and being cramped by poverty, having a large family to support, he was unable to carry his designs into execution. In the meantime his health declined from intense study as well as disease, and he died soon afterwards in the 61st year of his age.

IMPORTS.
At Philadelphia, January 19.

COASTWISE.

Providence, sch Herald, Hall, 72 tons.

Domestic goods 550 packages. Sundry Persons
Stow goods 550 packages. Field, Folos & Co.
Casks 8 boxes. J. & G. M. Justice
Measures 2 hhds. Vezin & Van Lengerke
Goods 17 packages. Wain & Leaming

MARRIED.
On the 13th inst. by John Shaw, Esq. Mr. BENJAMIN GRUM to Miss PHEBE HANDELY, all of the County of Philadelphia.

ALMANACK.

1825.	Sun	Sun	High	Moons
JANUARY.	Rises.	Sets.	Water.	Phases.
17 Monday	7 25 4	56	0 51	Full
18 Tuesday	7 24 4	56	1 39	Full
19 Wednesday	7 24 4	56	2 27	Full
20 Thursday	7 23 4	56	3 15	Full
21 Friday	7 22 5	56	4 03	Full
22 Saturday	7 22 5	56	4 51	Full
23 Sunday	7 21 5	56	5 39	Full

The above Time of the Rising, and Setting of the SUN is the true Time shown by a well regulated Clock, and not the apparent, or Solar Time, given in the ALMANACK.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.
Brig Lina, Thurston, Havana, J. Turner & Co. MEMORANDA.
Brig Delaware, Cole, hence for Antigua, was spoken last Sat. 27. long 66.
Brig Spartan, M. Allister, hence for Alvarado, was spoken 3th inst. lat. 29. long. 73.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.
Cleared, ships Charles, Joy, Trieste; London, Edwards, Pacific Ocean and India; Europa, Anthony, London, S. Carolina packet, Cartwright, S. Coast. Fr. Brig la Sophie, Le Roy, Guadalupe; Barque Emma, Metz, Hamburg; schr Nelson, Austin, Alvarado.
Arrived, brig Hercules, Dickinson, Mobile, 18 days, with cotton, &c. Spoke, off the Bar, ship Columbia of Philad. and brig Heroine, of do. both from Jamaica bound in.
Schr. Logan, Holmes, Philad. 3 days with merchandise.
Schr. Curlew, Cadow, Ant. Cayes, 19 days, with coffee, fruit, &c. The schr. Josiah, of Philad. from Kingston, Jan. put in for water Dec. 19 bound to Havana.
Schr. Hope Mary Ann, Chase, of Boston, 50 ds from Maracaibo, with wool, hides, and cocoa nuts, Passengers, J. McCarter and P. Donnelly. 23d Dec. was boarded in the wharves passage by the Colombian brig Eagle, Anderson, and treated politely.
Below, brig President, Manning 6 ds from Wilmington, N. C. with cotton, to sundries.
Brig Helen, Patterson, Gibraltar, with wine, &c. to J. Agnew, and others.
Arrived last evening. Ship Douglass, Brown, Curacao, 29 days with dyewoods, hides and salt.
Schr. Atlantic, Cousins, 5 ds from Philad. with merchandise.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE Battle of Emucklaw.
Some of the early and steadfast friends of AN DREW JACKSON, have agreed to celebrate the Anniversary of the memorable Victory of EMUCKLAW, by a public supper at Gen. THOMAS SYDNER'S, on Saturday Evening. Those who are disposed to join in the celebration are requested to leave their names at Gen. Snyder's, or at the office of the Columbian Observer. Jan. 20.

The Hickory Club of the N. Liberties.
Will meet this evening, at Gen. Snyder's, in Third street, between Green and Coates streets, at 6 o'clock, on business of importance.
LIBERTY BROWNE, Sec'y.

Attention Butchers.
The Butchers of the City and County of Philadelphia, are requested to attend a meeting to be held at Meyer's Drive Yard Tavern, on Saturday evening next, the 22d inst. at 7 o'clock, punctual attendance is requested, as business to their interest will be laid before the meeting. Jan. 20—dct

Philadelphia Theatre.
This Evening, Jan. 20.
Will be presented a Comedy, called THE MASKED FRIEND, Or a Lesson for Gamblers.
Sir Hornet Armstrong. Mr. Warren
Mr. Osborne. Mr. Wood
Spurie Turnbull. Mrs. Jefferson
Clara Forrester. Mrs. Dingley
Melissa. Mrs. Anderson
Barbara Turnbull. Mrs. Wood
After which a celebrated Dramatic Romance, in 3 acts, called the
Lady of the Lake.
Fitz James. Mr. Wallack
Sir Roderick Dhu. Mr. Duff
James. Mr. Warren
Ellen Douglas. Mrs. Wood
Blanche de Devon. Mrs. Dingley
On Friday the Stranger—the Stranger by Mr. CONWAY.

Asylum for Lost Children.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Provident Society, on the 14th inst. the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That the House of Industry, at No. 3 South Alley, near Market and Fifth streets, be offered to the public as an Asylum for lost Children, and that the Vestron and Superintendant be directed to offer every comfort to such lost children as may be brought to the house, and to furnish information to their relatives and friends.
Resolved, That an appropriate sign be procured and placed on a conspicuous part of the building, and that these resolutions be published in all the city papers.
Silas E. Weir, Sec'y.
Editors of the city newspapers are requested to copy the above. Jan 20—d

Philadelphi County Property.
WILL BE SOLD.
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
Without reserve, at the house of Gen. Edwards, Inkeeper, in the Borough of Frankfort, on Saturday the 5th day of February, 1825, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the following described valuable and productive small Farm:
Situate in Oxford Township, Philadelphia county, six miles from Philadelphia, on the road leading from the Frankfort and Bristol Turnpike, to the river Delaware, commonly called the Taccony road, about one mile from Frankfort, and a half mile from the river Delaware, near a Public Land lot.
The Farm contains about 23 acres of superior land, in a fine state of cultivation, enclosed with good post and rail fences, adjoining lands of G. Castor, L. Kenton and others.—The improvements consists of a
New Two Story Frame House with a Kitchen adjoining, a Well of excellent Water with a Pump therein near the door.—The above Farm is well calculated for a Gardener or the Milk business.
Further particulars and terms made known on the day of Sale, by
Charles M. Page,
Agent for the Sale of Real Estate, &c. No. 3 North Sixth street, Philadelphia.
J. Thompson, Jr. Auctioneer.
Jan. 20—dct

Dallas's Recollections of Lord Byron.
This Day is Published by ABRAHAM SMALL, No. 165, Chestnut street, Recollections of the Life of Lord Byron, from the year 1803 to the end of 1814, exhibiting his early character and opinions, detailing the progress of his literary career, and including various unpublished passages of his Works taken from authentic documents in possession of the Author, by the late R. C. Dallas, Esq.
To which is prefixed, an account of the circumstances leading to the suppression of Lord Byron's Correspondence, with the Author, and Letters to his Mother, lately announced for publication. Jan 21—dct

Brownell's Prayer Book.
A fresh supply of this invaluable commentary, for the use of Families belonging to the Episcopal Church, is just received in neat, plain sheep, and calf bindings, by
S. POTTER & CO.
Booksellers, No. 115, Chestnut st.
Where may be had D'O'LEY & MANT'S FAMILY BIBLE.
Jan 20.

20 cases super Bird's Eye Hdkfs. Super Black Silk do.
Entitled to denture, and for sale by
KITCHEN & LOCKHART.
No. 163, Market street.
Jan 20—d

By C. J. Wolbert, Auctioneer.
PUBLIC SALE.
On Monday morning, At 10 o'clock, at No. 118 Germantown road, near the Globe Mill, All the Tools, &c. requisite for carrying on the Brass Foundry business, Consisting of Lathes, Vices, Anvils, Files, Screws, finished and unfinished, Audrons, Shovels and Tongs, a lot of Charnel, several lots of old iron, &c.
Also, 2 Horses, 1 Sulkey, 1 Dearborn Waggon, 2 sets Harness, Hogs, &c.
And immediately after the above, the Blacksmith Shop, and lease of Lot adjoining the Bull's Head Tavern in Second street, above Poplar Lane, East Side. Terms at sale.
Jan. 20—d

In the Press,
And to be published about the 1st of January or sooner:
The New-York and Philadelphia Press.
In a Pamphlet form, revised and corrected. These papers originally appeared in the Columbian Observer.
Orders received for copies at this office.
Nov. 10—dct

Family Bibles.
A large quantity, very cheap. For sale by
S. Potter & Co.
No. 115, Chestnut st.
Jan 8.

P. I. DECKER
Agins tenders his grateful acknowledgments to the public, for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed upon him, and trusts that his attention to business, and care in selecting for his numbers, will entitle him to a continuance of their confidence and favour. He has now the honour of offering to them a choice selection of tickets, in the
UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

Fifteenth Class—New Series.
Which will draw on the 9th day of March next, when its results will be determined by drawing Eight numbers. This lottery offers great advantage to adventurers. The plan on which it is constructed is admirable—the object which it is intended to promote, a work of the greatest public utility—in which the interest of every member of this community is deeply concerned. The following is its
SCHEME.
1 prize of \$30,000 is \$30,000
1 " " 10,000 " 10,000
2 prizes of 5,000 " 10,000
2 " " 2,128 " 4,256
20 " " 1,000 " 20,000
30 " " 500 " 15,000
52 " " 100 " 5,200
104 " " 50 " 5,200
130 " " 16 " 20,800
10608 " " 8 " 84,864
12120 Prizes, \$205,330
22100 Blanks,
34220 Tickets.
Whole Ticket, \$7 00 | Quarters, 1 75
Halves, 3 50 | Eighths, 87 1/2
Sixteenths 41 cents.
Packages by Certificate: Whole \$35 60; Halves \$12 80; Quarters \$21 40; Eighths \$10 70.
Orders from the country or elsewhere, (post paid) inclosing cash, will receive prompt attention.
For lucky numbers make speedy application at
P. I. DECKER'S
Lottery and Exchange Offices,
North East corner of Third and Walnut streets, or at the North West corner of Chestnut and Third streets.
Where have been recently sold, Capital prizes of \$35,000, 1 of \$5,000, 1 of 2000, 1 of 1000, 4 of 200, 24 of 100; besides 50's, 20's, &c. innumerable, amounting in all to nearly \$200,000.
Jan. 19—d

To Western and Southern Merchants.
HENRY SIMPSON,
No. 18, North Front Street,
Has always on hand, for sale at low prices for Cash, or on credit, an assortment of
DOMESTIC COTTONS and WOOLLENS,
INDIA, GERMAN and FRENCH SILKS,
BRITISH WOOLSTEDS, COTTONS & WOOLLENS.
N. B. Fashionable articles for Men and Women's wear, constantly for sale;
Also, Cotton Yarns, from No's. 6 to 30.
AND
India Satin Damasks,
Jan. 15—dct

FREE AND EASY.
Burns Tavern—Bank street.
WILLIAM MURHEAD again takes the liberty and has the honour of informing the lovers of harmony and conviviality, that his "Free and Easy" will open this evening, the 25th inst. and continue every Monday and Saturday, for the Season.
These gentlemen who have so kindly favoured him with their company for these four seasons past, and his friends generally, are politely invited to attend.
To prevent intrusion from boys, tickets will be had at the bar for 64 cents each, payable in refreshments.
Relishes always ready, Liquors, neat as imported.
Genuine Irish Whiskey Punch as usual.
MUSICIANS.
Kent Bugle and Violin, Mr. F. Eberle
Clayton, Mr. Myers
Violoncello and Guitar Mr. Myers
N. B. Gentlemen who may wish to have good Musicians for Military Parades, Cotillion Parties, Serenading, &c. can be supplied at the shortest notice.
Jan. 27—mwt

Franklin Institute.
An election for one President, two Vice Presidents, two Secretaries, one Treasurer, and twenty-four Managers to serve for the year 1825, will be held at the Hall of the Institute (Carpenters' Court) on Thursday the 22nd of January. The Judges of the election will be appointed and the Poll opened at 3 o'clock precisely, and to remain open until 7 o'clock, P. M. The Treasurer will attend during the election to receive the annual payments and deliver tickets for the lectures for the ensuing year.
Extract from the 7th article of the Constitution.
"No member shall be entitled to vote, until all arrears shall have been paid."
WILLIAM STRICKLAND,
Recording Sec'y.
Jan. 17

Insolvent Debtors
For the next March Term, can have their Bonds and Final Petitions correctly and legally drawn, and their business attended to throughout, on such terms as may be suitable to the condition of the applicants, at
No. 7, North Sixth Street,
One door below South Alley.
Jan 8—dct

JAMES GOWEN'S
Wine and Liquor Store,
No. 69, South Third Street,
CORNER OF DOCK.
Where is constantly kept for sale, a very extensive stock of genuine wines and liquors; by wholesale and retail, viz:
Longin particular Madeira, (of the most approved brands)
Old Port, Sherry,
Teneriffe, Lishon,
Pico Madeira, Sicily do.
Malaga, Sherry, & Colman's, Neapolitan Old Hock in bottles
Lafite Claret, in do.
Red & White Hermitage, do.
L. P. Madeira, do.
Old Port, finely bottled, do.
Real Cognac, Brandy, and Armagnac Brandy,
Old Wap A. Holland Gin, Scheidam, do.
Superior Old Jamaica Spirits,
4th proof Irish Whiskey,
Real Faintest Scotch do.
Superior Monongahela Rye Whiskey.
Nov. 1824—dct

To Teachers and Families.
JOHN GRIGG, No. 9, North Fourth street, has just published a new edition of the Moral Instructor and Guide to Virtue—among the numerous recommendations to this work is the following:
From Teachers of Academies and Schools in Baltimore and Philadelphia.
Having examined "The Moral Instructor," and being satisfied that it is a work well adapted for the highest classes of scholars in Academies and Schools, we have concluded to adopt it as a class book in the seminaries under our care; and cheerfully recommend it to the public as a valuable repository of moral information,—interesting to all classes of society, but particularly deserving the attentive and repeated perusal of young persons of both sexes, from ten years to maturity of age. In giving publicity to our high estimation of the merits of the Moral Instructor, we consider ourselves as rendering a service to society, (if the work should in consequence be more known and circulated) as well as justice to the author, who, in our opinion, is entitled to the gratitude of the rising generation, and the thanks and patronage of parents and teachers.
James F. Gould, A. Clerk,
Alexander McCaine, A. R. Cleveland,
D. & J. McIntire, Ira Hill,
F. Fenner, R. M. Jones,
J. Walker, Michael Power,
Win. Kesley, L. H. Girardin, Principal of Baltimore College,
John Wright, R. P. Stroud,
F. Spencer, Patrick O'Kelly, German street,
John Owen, Joseph Wood,
W. B. Tappan & S. M. Daniel L. Peck, Teacher of the Congregational School of the Thomas T. Smiley, 29, 21 Presbyterian Church,
Church Alley, Cherry street,
Charles Barrington, 129, Joseph R. Chandler, 164, Lombard street, North Third street,
Shepherd A. Reeve, professor of Mathematics, Benjamin Mayo, Natural Philosophy, William Duncan, &c. and Principal of Franklin Academy, J. Lewis & R. Fish, Jan. Hance, J. Warren, 6, North 8th street,
J. Walker & Son, Jan. 17—dct

For Sale,
120 casks and 50 boxes Goshen and Cheshire Cheese (select districts for retailing).
75 do. and 150 boxes do. (prime for exportation)
150 bbls. No. 1 and 2 Mackerel, late takes
50 half bbls. do. do.
200 bushels White Beans
10 bbls. and 50 bbls. N. E. Rum
49 bbls. Connecticut Apple Brand, old
60 bbls. Dry Salted Herrings
250 boxes Smoked Herrings, assorted qualities
60 boxes Codfish
Pickled Salmon, Glauber Salts, Coffee, &c.
Apply
D. W. Prescott,
65, South Front street.
Jan. 8

Insolvents
Can have their Bonds and Final Petitions correctly and legally drawn, and their business attended to throughout, on reasonable terms, on application at
No. 3, North 6th Street,
Near Market.
Office open every evening till 8 o'clock.
Jan. 4—dct

2d Company Citizen Guards.
A special meeting of the company will be held, on Friday Evening 21st instant, at 7 o'clock, at the usual place, on business of importance.—By order of
Capt. Wm. Bozarth,
Wm. H. Penn, O. S.
Jan 17.

North American Review, No. 46, For January, 1825.
Just received and for sale by ABM. SMALL, No. 165, Chestnut street, North American Review, No. 46. Contents: Lord Byron; Phillips on Insurance; Pointon's Notes on Mexico; Baltimore; Writings of Herder; Lafayette; Pickering's Reports; Emigration to Africa and Hayti; Escalante, an American Tale; Critical Notices; History of Philadelphia; Bigelow's Florida Botany; Russell on Crimes; Gen. Hull's Memoirs; Improvement of Government; The Auction System; Evenings in New England; Quarterly List of New Publications.
Subscriptions received as above, at \$5 per annum. This being the commencement of a new volume, affords an opportunity to persons wishing to subscribe.
Jan 15—dct

A New Coal Grate.
A new Coal Grate for sale cheap. Apply at the office of the Columbian Observer.
dec. 21

Directors of Public Schools.
NOTICE.—Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of Assembly, "the Controllers of the Public Schools for the City and County of Philadelphia" give notice, that the following persons have been appointed Directors of the Public Schools in the first School District of the State of Pennsylvania, to continue in office until the expiration of one calendar month after a new appointment shall have been made.
First Section.
By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, on the 13th inst.
Joseph Watson, Clements S. Miller
Robert Vaux, John Markoe
Samuel Paton, Daniel B. Smith
Rev. Benjamin Allen, William Wharton
Richard Price, Benjamin W. Richards
John K. Kane, William W. Fisher
Rev. Michael Hurley, William Duncan
Thomas Laymer, Philip Garrett
Joseph M. Paul, Charles Johnson
John Clayton, Jonah Thompson
Francis G. Smith, Henry M. Zollackoff
Joseph Howell, Thomas Dunlap

Second Section.
By the Commissioners of the Kensington District of the Northern Liberties, on the 5th inst.
John C. Bowne, Hugh Roby
Isaac Boleau, Branch Green
Michael Day, Charles Norris.
By the Commissioners of the Incorporated District of the N. Liberties, on the 13th inst.
John Taylor, George F. Goodman
Jacob Cind, Benjamin Naglee
Jacob Justice, Joseph Warner.

Third Section.
By the Commissioners of the District of Southwark, on the 13th inst.
Joel B. Sutherland, Robert M. Mullin, Jr.
Robert O'Neil, Thomas D. Grover
Ebenzer Ferguson, Geo. M. Leod.
By the Commissioners of the Township of Moyamensing, on the 3d inst.
Joshua Raybold, William S. Helmuth
Gurney Smith, Jacob Snyder
Alexander Black, James Rousillon.

Fourth Section.
By the Commissioners of the District of Spring Garden, on the 3d inst.
Joseph B. Norbury, John F. Warner
George Esler, William Warner
Frederick Haas, Jacob Frick.
On behalf of the Controllers,
T. M. PETTIT, Secretary.
January 15, 1825. Jan. 18—St

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
Fifteenth Class—New Series.
To be drawn on Wednesday, the 9th March, 1825, and finished in a few minutes.
Sixty Numbers—eight ballots to be drawn.
A large proportion of this Lottery, is put up in parcels of 20 tickets, embracing all the Combination Nos. from 1 to 60, which parcels cannot draw less than \$64, the deduction of 15 per cent. with so many chances for Capital Prizes.—These parcels may be had by the payment of the difference between the price of the tickets and the amount which they must of necessity draw, such difference being for a
Whole Package \$35 60 | Single Ticket \$7 00
Half do. 42 80 | Half do. 3 50
Quarter do. 21 40 | Quarter do. 1 75
Eighth do. 10 70 | Eighth do. 87 1/2

SCHEME.
1 Prize of 30000 is \$30000
1 do. 10000 " 10000
2 Prizes of 5000 is 10000
2 do. 2128 " 4256
20 do. 1000 " 20000
30 do. 500 " 15000
52 do. 100 " 5200
104 do. 50 " 5200
130 do. 16 " 20800
10608 do. 8 " 84864
12120 Prizes, \$205320
22100 Blanks,
34220 Tickets, at 6 dollars, \$205320

In this Scheme, with eight drawn ballots, there will be 56 prizes with three numbers on them; 1456 with two numbers on; and 10,608 with one number on. Those tickets with none of the drawn numbers on, being blanks.
To determine the fate of the 34,220 tickets, the 60 numbers will severally be placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and eight of them will be drawn; and that ticket having on it a combination, the 1st, 2d and 3d Nos. drawn, will be entitled to \$30,000
That having on it the 4th, 5th and 6th, will be entitled to 10,000
Those having on them the 3d, 4th and 5th, and 6th, 7th and 8th, each 5,000
Those having on them the 1st, 6th and 8th, and 1st, 7th and 8th, each 2,128
Those 20, having on them the 2d, 6th and 7th, 2d, 6th and 8th; 2d, 7th and 8th; 3d, 4th, and 6th; 3d, 4th, and 7th; 3d, 4th, and 8th; 3d, 5th and 6th; 3d, 5th and 7th; 3d, 5th and 8th; 3d, 6th and 7th; 3d, 6th and 8th; 3d, 7th and 8th; 4th, 5th and 7th; 4th, 5th and 8th; 4th, 6th and 7th; 4th, 6th and 8th; 4th, 7th and 8th; 5th, 6th and 7th; 5th, 6th and 8th; 5th, 7th and 8th; each 1,000
All others (being 30 Tickets) having three of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to 500
The 52 Tickets having on them two of the drawn Nos. and those two the 4th and 5th, will each be entitled to 100
The 104 Tickets having on them two of the drawn Nos. and those two the 6th and 7th, or 6th and 8th, will each be entitled to 50
All others (being 1300) having two of the drawn Nos. on them, will each be entitled to 16
And those having on them any one of the drawn Nos. (being 10,608, or 12,520 for each drawn No.) will each be entitled to 8
No Ticket which shall be drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior Prize.
Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.
Prizes in every Lottery conducted by the subscribers, will be taken in payment for tickets.
* * * Clubs will be accommodated on the usual terms. Orders from abroad promptly attended to.
J. B. Yates,
A. McIntyre,
Managers,
No. 121, Chestnut-st. Philadelphia.
Jan. 18

Adam Hatfield,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 84, Vine street,
Gentlemen furnishing their own Cloth will be particularly attended to, and may depend on having it made and trimmed in the neatest and most fashionable manner, at more reduced prices than can be obtained at any other place in the city, and at the shortest notice.
N. B. Eight or Ten Journeymen wanted immediately, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.
Jan. 28—dct

Auctions.
By T. B. Freeman & Son.
No. 8, S. Third street.
T. B. Freeman & Son having received from the Governor of the State, in addition to their present license, a special license for the sale of Horses, Carriages, &c. respectfully inform the public that regular sales will be held every Tuesday and Friday morning, for the present, at the Stables of the late William T. Stockton, in South Fourth street, between Chestnut and Walnut streets; where those who may be disposed to favour them with their business, in the above line, will find good stabling and carriage room.

Book Auction.
At the Auction Store of T. B. Freeman & Son, No. 8 South Third street, at seven o'clock, on the evenings of Monday and Friday, of each week.—The sale of the Foreign Books will be continued on each of these evenings, until the invoice is closed.
Public Sales of Household Furniture are held every Wednesday and Saturday morning, at the Auction Mart, No. 8 South Third street.

Book Sale.
On Friday Evening, At 7 o'clock, at the auction store,
A great variety of miscellaneous, medical, & books in Foreign Languages.
6 copies Erasmi Colloquia, 2 copies Erasmi Verborum, 2 copies Erasmi Flores, 2 copies Erasmi Principia Christiani, 2 copies Erasmi Paraphrasia, 2 copies Erasmi Conscribenda, 2 copies Erasmi Carmine, 2 copies Erasmi Verborum, Theophilus Fabricii 2 vols., German, Edmundo Frencher, 2 vols., German, Armandus Discursus Academici, &c. 5 vols., Welfenauer Hiciorum, German, Cramer's Exposition of St. Paul German; Reigeri Theatrum Juridicum; Brevis Notitia Monasterii; Biovorum Fuldensium Antiquitates; Baumgarten's Evangelische Glaubenslehre, 3 vols. German; Laurentii Forum Beneficentie, folio; Jacob Horatii Opera, 50 copies, &c.
Catalogues can be had on the day of sale, and the Books can then be seen.

To Coachmakers.
On Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, in Second st. between Callowhill and Noble streets, The stock of a person engaged in the Coachmaking business, consisting of 1 set of new plated harness, for two horses; 1 second hand do. do. do. 1 round side coach body; 1 square do. painted; 1 coach carriage; 1 second hand gig; 1 sulkey, nearly new; 1 set deerhorn wheels; 1 grindstone frame; 1 second hand chaise, with standing top; 1 do. do. with fall top; 2 do. sulkeys; 1 deerhorn waggon; 1 pair front coach wheels; 1 set deerhorn wheels, ironed and nearly new; 3 gig bodies; 1 do. painted; 1 pectorator body, filled; 1 two horse sleigh; 2 small carriage bodies; 3 do. carriages; 2 gig do.; springs for carriages; seasoned plank, from two to four inches; yellow hubbs-pokes; old iron; benches; tools, screw plates; bolts, &c.

General Agent and Commission Business
BY JAMES WOOD,
No. 32 South Front street.
Being authorized to sell all descriptions of merchandise at auction, he has leave to solicit the patronage of his friends and the public in general, assuring them that every exertion will be used to give satisfaction.
Days of Sale.
Tuesday and Friday afternoon—Dry Goods, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings—Book Sale.
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings—Hardware, &c.

Musical Instruments.
A large assortment of 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7 keyed flutes, superior clarinets, flageolles, bugles, &c. Also, large and small drums at public or private sale.
Grates and Fenders.
The agency of three manufacturers is now established at the Furniture Auction store, No. 39, S. Third street, corner of Chestnut street, where is now on hand, elegant Lehigh Coal Grates, Brass and Iron Wire Fenders, on sale, by wholesale or retail; these articles are arranged of the best workmanship, and worthy the attention of housekeepers or country traders. A demand for any quantity can be supplied.
Card—To Paper-Makers.
Liberal advances in cash made on all consignments of Paper, to be sold at private sale, for a given time, before offered at public sale.
Domestic Manufactures.
The manufacturers of domestic goods are respectfully informed, that every Thursday morning will be devoted exclusively to the sale of all kinds of domestic manufactures. It is thought by this means, that these goods will be brought more fully and directly before the purchasers, whose views will hereby be more immediately fixed upon them. The first sale will be held on Thursday the 12th August. Liberal advances will be made when required.

American goods of all kinds received for sale, on commission; household furniture for public or private sale, and cash advanced.
Ingrain Carpets.
At private sale, 2 bales just imported ingrain carpeting, by the piece, with choice of pattern.
Dry Goods.
Friday, at 2 o'clock, at the auction store,
40 packages Seasonable Dry Goods,
In lots, on a credit of three months, for all sums above \$200.
Elegant Plated Crocks.
This Evening, At the Auction store, up stairs, 1 cask of elegant plated crocks, assorted, from 4, 5 and 6 bottles.
Shovels and Tongs.—2 casks of superior shovels and tongs, in lots.
Plated Candlesticks.—2 casks of elegant plated candlesticks, assorted patterns.
Walters.—1 case of elegant japanned walters of a superior quality, new patterns.
Shovels and Spades.—20 doz. of shovels, 20 doz. spades, of a good quality.
Watchmakers' Lathes.—2 superior watchmakers' lathes, made to order.
Additional.
1 cask of elegant assorted commodities of a very superior quality, pen, pocket and a piece knives, knives on cards, scissors, do. needles, pins; elegant French jewelry in boxes, finger rings, brass and steel top trinkets, clock works, establishments, &c.
Britannia Tea Pots.—2 casks of elegant Britannia tea pots, assorted patterns.
Variegated and White Soap.—100 boxes white soap, of good quality, 100 doz. variegated do. do. 100 doz. transparent do.
Umbrellas.—2 doz. of umbrellas assorted.
Valuable Books—By Catalogue.
On Friday evening, At the auction store, up stairs, Furniture at Auction.
On Friday, at 11 o'clock, at the Furniture Auction Store, No. 39, S. Third street, corner of Chestnut street.
4 bureaus, mantle and pier glasses, 2 prints in elegant gilt frames, of Washington's Address, &c. the Declaration of Independence, &c. Bibles, 1 second hand mantle glass, 1 second hand side board, 1 piano forte, carpet, 1 book case & secretary, dining, card & breakfast tables, 1 8 day clock, bells, bedsteads, chairs, &c. &c.

Sidmouth, Nov. 23. 1 P. M. accordingly the fury of the storm being then at its height, the scene exhibited along the shore was of the most awful description. Boats were in all quarters dragged up into the streets, or dashed into countless atoms upon the beach. Bathing machines, for security, were tucked upon the perpendicular cliffs, and hung suspended by the pulleys. Solid oak timbers torn, as if by an earthquake, from the groynes, were booming and crashing in the surf; chimneys, tiles, slates and sheet lead rained in the streets; several newly built houses were blown down and scattered before the gale; even strong men ran to and fro, borne by the force of the wind, without power of resistance, wheeled carriages were blown over, trees torn up by the roots, and the strongest buildings cracked and trembled and tottered in the blast.

One circumstance occasioned much amusement upon the Steyne and Cliffs during the prevalence of this tempest, namely the grotesque dresses and appearance of a different pedestrians, who ventured forth and clung to each other, or to the railings, to view the spectacle. Sailors in oil skin dresses—females with scarcely any dress at all—dandies drenched with salt water—elderly gentlemen, sans wigs, sans umbrellas, sans handkerchiefs, sans every thing—Cockney clerks, with both hands crossed over the summit of a sopped beaver, vainly endeavouring to make progress against the storm—dripping aldermen, and fluttering sea nymphs.

Cowes, Nov. 24. It blew so hard yesterday that no mail arrived or sailed from the island, an occurrence which has not arrived before for upwards of forty years. On Monday, Mr. Richard Stephens, tide surveyor of the Customs here, seized two casks of spirits, and in the evening eight more casks. On his delivering to the Customs House this morning the latter seizure, he rowed along the streets, and up to the custom house door in his boat, a thing never before witnessed by the oldest resident. The whole town of East Cowes was completely inundated, and the High street, in West Cowes also, being one of the highest tides for the last thirty years.

Tuxbridge Wells, Nov. 23. One of the most tremendous storms of lightning and thunder, attended with hail, in the memory of the oldest inhabitants, visited this place and neighbourhood, about eight o'clock on Sunday evening. As a female servant of Mrs. Mayo, Mount Ephraim, was sitting by the fire side, a flash of lightning struck her, and deprived her of sight.

By a letter from Plymouth we have learned the effects of the dreadful storm there. On Monday and Tuesday twenty-four vessels were wrecked in the harbour, and it is supposed that the Breakwater light vessel has foundered with all the people on board. The number of lives lost has not yet been ascertained. The destruction was confined to merchantmen. In one of the merchantmen there was a considerable quantity of plate for the Marquis of Waterford, about 1000lb. of which was saved. The *Hibernia*, laden with butter, tallow, &c. from Ireland, struck on the Vexing office Pier, about 3 o'clock: the piercing cries of the crew it is impossible to describe; no assistance could be rendered for some time. About half past four o'clock, one man was saved from the rigging, to which he had been clinging for upwards of an hour: the rest of the crew perished. Such a scene of desolation is now exhibited on the shores, as no one who has not witnessed it can possibly conceive. The 8th regiment now lying in the garrison, have been very active in protecting the property from those who commonly make a trade of the misfortunes of others. Seven persons are now confined in the Borough prison, for pilfering from the different wrecks. Of the amount of property lost no idea can yet be given.

Monday morning the *Camilla* steam packet arrived at Southampton in tow of the *Lord Beresford*, in a shattered state, having been run foul of by a large transport of 400 tons burden, the night before. It was a dark squally night, and a heavy squall had just come on, which engaged the attention of the whole crew when suddenly the look-out sang out "she's ahead." They immediately hailed her but too late. She struck the *Camilla* stern on, on her paddle box, crushed it into a heap of splinters, with the iron work, and threw down the ponderous iron chimney at the engine, which brought down the mizen mast also with it in its fall. The captain at the helm was knocked down by a blow from something, and in attempting to go ahead was scalded by the hot water and steam, which issued forth in great abundance. From the violence of the shock, and the heel it gave her, to leeward, every one on board concluded she was immediately going down, and hailed the ship which run foul of them to say so. But she refused to stop for them. The *Camilla* gained the anchorage of Spithead, and was towed up the next morning. Her escape was truly miraculous. Had she been struck six feet either more forward or abaft, the superior size and weight of our vessel must have sunk her on the spot, and probably not one would have survived to tell her tale; but the paddle box receiving the first blow broke the force of it. Another wonderful escape was that of one of the seamen who but a minute before had left the small pent-house which surrounds the paddle box. He must have been inevitably crushed to atoms.

Brighton, Nov. 24. We were visited on Tuesday morning by one of the most violent tempests at south west that has been known upon this coast for forty years. The oldest of our inhabitants do not recollect its equal since the year 1784; as in its resistless character it more nearly resembled the Tiffoon, the Tornado, or the Hurricane, than even the worst of the gales usually experienced upon the coast of Great Britain. It being the period of the highest spring tide, and the wind blowing directly upon the land, of course the greatest expectation was excited about the time of high water, and at

Philadelphia Theatre.
Mr. CONWAY'S Second Night.
This Evening, Jan. 19.
Will be presented, Shakespeare's Tragedy of
JULIUS CÆSAR.
By Mr. Conway.
After which, the Comic Farce of
Where shall I Dine?
On Thursday, (2d time) the Lady of the Lake,
and other entertainments.

P. I. DECKER
Again tenders his grateful acknowledgments to the public, for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed upon him, and trusts that his attention to business, and care in selecting fortunate numbers, will entitle him to a continuance of their confidence and favour. He has now the honour of offering to them a choice selection of tickets, in the

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.
Fifteenth Class—New Series.
Which will draw on the 9th day of March next: when its results will be determined by drawing Eight numbers. This lottery offers great advantage to adventurers. The plan on which it is constructed is admirable—the object which it is intended to promote, a work of the greatest public utility—in which the interest of every member of this community is deeply concerned. The following is its brilliant

SCHEME.	
1 prize of \$30,000 is	\$30,000
2 prizes of 5,000 " "	10,000
2 " " " " " "	10,000
2 " " " " " "	4,256
20 " " " " " "	20,000
30 " " " " " "	15,000
52 " " " " " "	5,200
104 " " " " " "	5,200
1300 " " " " " "	20,800
10608 " " " " " "	84,864

12120 Prizes, \$205,320
22100 Blanks.

34220 Tickets.
Whole Tickets, \$7 00 Quarters, 1 75
Halves, 3 50 Eighths, 87 1/2
Sixteenths 44 cents.

Packages by Certificate: Whole \$15 60; Halves \$8 20; Quarters \$4 10; Eighths \$2 10.
Orders from the country or elsewhere, (post paid) including cash, will receive prompt attention. For lucky numbers make speedy application at

P. I. DECKER'S
Lottery and Exchange Office,
North East corner of Third and Walnut streets, or at the North West corner of Chesnut and Third streets.

Where have been recently sold, 1 capital prize of \$35,000; 1 of \$5,000; 1 of \$2,000; 1 of \$1,000; 4 of \$200; 24 of \$100; besides 50's, 20's, &c. amounting in all to nearly \$200,000.
Jan. 19—d

FAIR MOUNT DAM.
The subscriber respectfully informs his old friends, who have favored him with their custom at Point-on-Fire, and the public generally, that he has opened the house on Callowhill street near the Upper Ferry Bridge, known as the Morrisville Hotel, on the Fox Chase. Feeling desirous of establishing this stand, and having a thorough knowledge of his business, with a desire to please, respectfully solicits a continuance of that patronage which has hitherto been so liberally bestowed. Having made arrangements for a supply of CATERING, and other refreshments in season, he assures his friends that no exertion shall be wanting to accommodate, and oblige those who may favour him with their company.

Thomas Gilbert.
N. B. A few gentlemen's boards can be accommodated, and fishing parties supplied with boats.
June 16—lawt

In the Press,
And to be published about the 1st of January or annuities.

The New-York and Philadelphia Press.
In a F. A. B. form, revised and corrected.
The 1st originally appeared in the Columbian Observer.
Orders received for copies at this office.
Nov. 10—d

Family Bibles.
A large quantity, very cheap—For sale by
S. Potter & Co.
No. 115, Chesnut-st.
Jan. 8.

CONSUMPTION.
AS a partial opposition to Dr. Myddleton's new method of treating Pulmonary Consumption still exists, and that, perhaps, from not duly comprehending the question at issue, it may be useful, especially to those persons who are most interested in the inquiry, to offer such explanation as must, it is presumed, remove any remaining doubt upon the subject, by dispassionately contrasting the modus operandi of medicine in the two methods of treatment. It is the general practice of other Physicians to convey medicine into the stomach, to be absorbed from the digestive organs, by minute vessels, into the blood, and, through that medium, to act upon the lungs.

The objections to this plan of treatment will appear palpable by a recital of the subsequent indisputable facts. When the lungs are under the influence of disease, other organs as the Stomach, Liver, &c. sympathize with them, and soon participate in the original morbid action; the Secretions of the system, then assume a morbid change, before they unite with food or medicine, and are thus rendered incapable of performing their appropriate offices with their accustomed regularity; hence the quantity of nutritious particles of imperfectly digested food presented to, and to be taken up by, those minute vessels for a re-supply of blood, is diminished, and the quality of the medicine subjected to chemical changes before it enters the mass of circulating fluids, to be transmitted to the lungs. Ought we, then, feel surprised at the acknowledged inefficacy of medicine, when conveyed into the stomach with the view of removing chronic diseases of the lungs?

By the new method of conducting the cure, the effect of those visceral derangements is wholly avoided, the medicine being forwarded direct to the lungs by inhalation. This ready and more rational mode of communication with diseased lungs, could not escape the observation of other physicians, but their remedial agents were unhappy for the past generations, confined to the inadequate means of artificial gases, and different kinds of vapour. Dr. M. however, having taken a more comprehensive view of the subject, at length ascertained (by long continued series of experiments, instituted expressly for the purpose), the practicability of conveying various combinations of substances to the lungs with ease and success, so much so, as to be capable of discussing tubercles, and cicatrizing ulcerations of those vital organs, a desideratum anteriorly sought for in vain. As the lungs possess, through the medium of the pulmonary veins, an inherent and active power of absorption, to an almost unlimited extent, so the curative principle of medicine is readily diffused (undisturbed by the admixture with any extraneous matter, or the distillate secretions of other organs), both through their own substance, and the circulating system generally, which repeated experiments upon various living animals have conclusively demonstrated.

As this subject will be amply illustrated in a work which is now nearly prepared for the press, it would be superfluous to enter more into detail upon the present occasion.
aug 30—Suf

James Gowen's
Wine and Liquor Store,
No. 69, South Third Street,
CORNER OF DOCK.
Where is constantly kept for sale, a very extensive stock of genuine wines and liquors, by wholesale and retail, viz:
London particular Madeira,
(of the most approved brands)
Old Port,
Sherry,
Fenelle,
Lisbon,
Pico Madeira,
Sicily do.
Malaga, Sherry, &
Colmar.
Neutrizer Old Hock in bottles
Lafite Claret, in do.
Red & White Hermitage, do.
L. P. Madeira, do.
Old Port, finely crusted, do.
Real Cognac, Bourdeaux, and Amignac Brandy,
Old Wasp A. Holland Gin,
Scheidam,
Superior Old Jamaica Spirits,
4th proof Irish Whiskey,
Real Faintest Scotch do.
Superior Monongahela Rye Whiskey.
Nov. 18, 1824—d

Wines in prime order, fit for immediate use, and held at reasonable prices per quality.
These Wines are of the highest character & quality.

To Teachers and Families.
JOHN GRIGG, No. 9, North Fourth street, has just published a new edition of the Moral Instructor and Guide to Virtue—among the numerous recommendations to this work is the following:
From Teachers of Academies and Schools in Baltimore and Philadelphia.
Having examined 'The Moral Instructor,' and being satisfied that it is a work well adapted for the highest classes of scholars in Academies and Schools, we have concluded to adopt it as a class book in the seminaries under our care; and cheerfully recommend it to the public as a valuable repository of moral information—interesting to all classes of society, but particularly deserving the attentive and repeated perusal of young persons of both sexes, from ten years to maturity of age. In giving publicity to our high estimation of the merits of the Moral Instructor, we consider ourselves as rendering a service to society, (if the work should in consequence, be more known and circulated) as well as justice to the author, who, in our opinion, is entitled to the gratitude of the rising generation, and the thanks and patronage of parents and teachers.

James F. Gould,
Alexander McCalister,
D. & J. McIntire,
F. Fenner,
Wm. Kealey,
John Wright,
R. P. Strodt,
F. Spencer,
John Owen,
W. B. Tappan & S. M. L.,
George Dennison, College Avenue,
Thomas T. Smiley, 29, Church Alley,
Charles Barrington, 129, Lombard street,
Shepherd A. Reeve, professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, &c. and Principal of Franklin Academy,
John Hancor,
J. Walker & Son,
Jan. 17—d&cp6t

Franklin Institute.
An election for one President, two Vice Presidents, two Secretaries, one Treasurer, and twenty-four Managers to serve for the year 1825, will be held at the Hall of the Institute (Carpenter's Court) on Thursday the 27th of January. The Judges of the election will be appointed and the Poll opened at 3 o'clock precisely, and to remain open until 7 o'clock, P. M. The Treasurer will attend during the election to receive the annual payments and deliver tickets for the lectures for the ensuing year.

Extract from the 7th Article of the Constitution.
"No member shall be entitled to vote, until all arrears shall have been paid."
WILLIAM STICKLAND,
Recording Sec'y.
Jan. 17.

For Sale,
120 casks and 50 boxes Goshen and Cheslie cheese (and select dairies for retailing).
75 do. and 150 boxes do. (for time for exportation)
120 bbls. No. 1 and 2 Tacklers, late fares
50 half bbls. do. do.
200 bushels White Beans
10 hhd. and 50 bbls. N. E. Rum
48 bbls. Connecticut Apple Brandy, old
68 bbls. Dry Salted Herrings
250 boxes Smoked Herring, assorted qualities
60 boxes Coffee
Pickled Salmon, Glauber Salts, Coffee, &c.
Apply to
D. W. Prescott,
63, South Front street.
Jan. 8

Insolvents
Can have their Bonds and Final Petitions correctly and legally drawn, and their business attended to throughout, on reasonable terms, on application at
No. 3, North 6th Street,
Near Market.
Office open every evening till 9 o'clock.
Jan. 4—d&id&reach.

Masonic Charts.
Just received, and for sale, at J. GRIGG'S Bookstore, No. 9, North 4th street, the True Masonic Chart, or Hieroglyphic Monitor, containing all the Emblems explained in the Degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, Master Mason, Mark Master, Past Master, Most Excellent Master, Royal Arch, Royal Master and Select Master, designed and duly arranged, agreeably to the lecture, by R. W. Jeremy L. Cross, G. L. to which are added illustrations, charges, songs, &c. third Edition, with additions and emendations.
Jan. 17—d&cp6t.

2d Company Citizen Guards.
A special meeting of the company will be held, on Friday Evening, 21st instant, at 7 o'clock, at the usual place, on business of importance. By order of
Capt. Wm. Bozarth,
Wm. H. Dennis, O. S.
Jan. 17.

North American Review, No. 46, For January, 1825.
Just received and for sale by A. B. SMALL, No. 165, Chesnut street. North American Review, No. 46. Contents: Lord Byron; Philips on Inoculation; Poinsett's Notes on Mexico; Baltimore; Writings of Herder; Lafayette; Pickering's Reports; Emigration to Africa and Hayti; Escallia; an American Tale; Critical Notices; History of Philadelphia; Bigelow's Florida Botanic Garden; Bessel on Craters; Gen. Hall's Memoirs; Improvement of Government; The Auction System; Evenings in New England; Quarterly List of New Publications.
Subscriptions received as above, at \$5 per annum. This being the commencement of a new volume, affords an opportunity to persons wishing to subscribe.
Jan 15—d&f

Directors of Public Schools.
NOTICE.—Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of Assembly, "the Controllers of the Public Schools for the City and County of Philadelphia" give notice, that the following persons have been appointed Directors of the Public Schools in the First School District of the State of Pennsylvania, to continue in office until the expiration of one calendar month after a new appointment shall have been made.

First Section.
By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, on the 13th inst.

Joseph Watson
Roberts Vaux
Samuel Paton
Rev. Benjamin Allen
Richard Price
John K. Kane
Rev. Michael Harley
Thomas Latimer
Joseph M. Paul
John Claxton
Francis G. Smith
Joseph Howell.

Second Section.
By the Commissioners of the Kensington District of the Northern Liberties, on the 5th inst.

John C. Browne
Isaac Bailett
Michael Day

By the Commissioners of the Incorporated District of the N. Liberties, on the 13th inst.

John Taylor
John Child
Jacob Justice

Third Section.
By the Commissioners of the District of Southwark, on the 13th inst.

Joel B. Sutcliffe
Robert O'Neill
Elihu Ferguson

By the Commissioners of the Township of Moyamensing, on the 3d inst.

Joshua Raybold
Gurney Smith
Alexander Black

Fourth Section.
By the Commissioners of the District of Spring Garden, on the 3d inst.

Joseph B. Noddy
George Ester
Frederick Hans

On behalf of the Controllers,
ROBERT VAUX,
President.
Attested,
T. M. PETTIT, Secretary.
January 15, 1825. Jan. 18—3t

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.
Fifteenth Class—New Series.
To be drawn on Wednesday, the 9th March, 1825, and finished in a few minutes.

Sixty Numbers—eighty balls to be drawn.
A large proportion of this Lottery, is put up in parcels of 20 tickets, embracing all the Combination Nos. from 1 to 60, which parcels cannot draw less than \$64, less the deduction of 15 per cent. with so many chances for Capital Prizes.

These parcels may be had by the payment of the difference between the price of the tickets and the amount which they must of necessity draw, such difference being for a

Whole Package \$85 60	Single Ticket \$7 00
Half do. 42 80	Half do. 3 50
Quarter do. 21 40	Quarter do. 1 75
Eighth do. 10 70	Eighth do. 88

SCHEME.

1 Prize of 30000 is	\$30000
1 do. 10000 is <td>10000</td>	10000
2 Prizes of 5000 is <td>10000</td>	10000
2 do. 2128 is <td>4256</td>	4256
20 do. 1000 is <td>20000</td>	20000
30 do. 500 is <td>15000</td>	15000
52 do. 100 is <td>5200</td>	5200
104 do. 50 is <td>5200</td>	5200
1300 do. 16 is <td>20800</td>	20800
10608 do. 8 is <td>84864</td>	84864

12120 Prizes, \$205320
22100 Blanks.

34220 Tickets, at 6 dollars, \$205320

In this Scheme, with eight drawn balls, there will be 56 prizes with three numbers on them; 1436 with two numbers on; and 10,609 with one number on. Those tickets with none of the drawn numbers on, being blanks.

To determine the fate of the 34,220 tickets, the 60 numbers will severally be placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and eight of them will be drawn; and that ticket having on it as a combination, the 1st, 2d and 3d Nos. drawn, will be entitled to

Those having on it the 4th, 5th and 6th, will be entitled to 10,000

Those having on them the 3d, 4th and 5th, and 6th, 7th and 8th, each 5,000

Those having on them the 1st, 6th and 8th, and 1st, 7th and 8th, each 2,128

Those 20, having on them the 2d, 6th and 7th; 2d, 6th and 8th; 2d, 7th and 8th; 3d, 4th, and 6th; 3d, 4th, and 7th; 3d, 4th, and 8th; 3d, 5th and 6th; 3d, 5th and 7th; 3d, 5th and 8th; 3d, 6th and 7th; 3d, 6th and 8th; 3d, 7th and 8th; 4th, 5th and 7th; 4th, 5th and 8th; 4th, 6th and 7th; 4th, 6th and 8th; 4th, 7th and 8th; 5th, 6th and 7th; 5th, 6th and 8th; 5th, 7th and 8th; each 1000

All others (being 20 Tickets) having three of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to

The 52 Tickets having on them two of the drawn Nos. and those two the 4th and 5th, will each be entitled to 100

The 104 Tickets having on them two of the drawn Nos. and those two the 6th and 7th, or 6th and 8th, will each be entitled to 50

All others (being 13,000) having two of the drawn Nos. (being 10,609, or 13,955 for each drawn No.) will each be entitled to

No Ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior Prize.

Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Prizes in every Lottery conducted by the subscribers, will be taken in payment for tickets.

Clubs will be accommodated on the usual terms. Orders from abroad promptly attended to.

J. B. Yates,
A. McIntyre,
Managers,
No. 121, Chesnut-st. Philadelphia.
Jan. 18

Auctions.
General Agent and Commission Business
BY JAMES WOOD,
No. 32 South Front street.
Being authorised to sell all descriptions of merchandise at auction, begs leave to solicit the patronage of his friends and the public in general, assuring them that every exertion will be used to give satisfaction.

Days of Sale.
Tuesday and Friday afternoon—Dry Goods,
Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings—Book Sale.
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings—Hardware, &c.

Musical Instruments.
A large assortment of 1, 2, 4, 8 and 7 keyed flutes, superior clarionets, flageolets, bugles, &c. Also, large and small drums at public or private sale.

Card—To Paper-Makers.
Liberal advances in cash made on all consignments of Paper, to be sold at private sale, for a given time, before offered at public sale.

Domestic Manufactures.
The manufacturers of domestic goods are respectfully informed, that every Thursday morning will be devoted exclusively to the sale of all kinds of domestic manufactures. It is thought by this means, that these goods will be brought more fully and directly before the purchasers, whose views will hereby be more immediately turned upon them. The first sale will be held on Thursday the 12th August. Liberal advances will be made when required.

Ingrain Carpets.
At private sale, 2 bales just imported ingrain carpeting, by the piece, with choice of pattern.

Dry Goods.
Friday, at 2 o'clock, at the auction store,
40 packages Seasonable Dry Goods,
In lots, on a credit of three months, for all sums above \$200.

Silvered Looking Glass Plates.
This Afternoon,
At half past 3 o'clock, to clear a concern,
100 silvered looking glass plates, assorted from 8 by 10, to 16 by 26.

Book Sale.
This Evening.
At the Auction store, up stairs,
A collection of Books, part of them from a private Library.

Edwards' West Indies, 4vs. and Atlas; Vases' Life of Bonaparte, 4vs. Beane's Lex Mercatoria, 2 vs. Ferguson's Lectures, 3vs. London edition, calf. Hutton's Mathematics, 2vs. Don Quixote, 4vs. Homer a Lind and Odyssey, 4vs. Duffie's Nature Displayed, 2vs. adapted to the French Malham's Natural Gazetteer, 2vs. Oriental Navigator, 5vs. Port Folio, 4vs. Laws of the United States, 5vs. Osborn's Poems, Hannah Moore's Works, 3vs. Johnson's Dictionary, 2vs. 4th. Shakespeare's Plays, 8vs. London edition; Neal's Puritans, 5vs. Literary Miscellany, 2vs. London edition; 6vs. New York Mirror, 6 Family Bibles, plates, Byron's Works, 8vs. plates, Spectator, 12vs. plates, Kennet's Roman Antiquities, 6 Pocket Bibles, plates, 6 Lyder's History, 2 Cooper's Poems, 4vs. Burns's Poems, 2vs. Conversations on Climatology, Scott's Theological Works, 6vs. Anacharsis's Travels, 4vs. London edition; 12 School Bibles, &c.

Executor's Sale.
On Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the auction store,
A quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Consisting of mahogany tables, mahogany high post bedsteads, bureaus, stained field bedsteads, fancy and Windsor chairs, carpet ladders, Venetian carpet, pots, kettles, buckets, flat irons, candlesticks, cradles, cot bedsteads, with a variety of other articles.

Elegant Plated Cruets.
Tomorrow Evening,
At the Auction store, up stairs,
1 cask of elegant plated cruets, assorted from 4, 5 and 6 bottles.

Shovels and Tongs.—2 casks of superior shovels and tongs, in lots.

Plated Candlesticks.—2 casks of elegant plated candlesticks, assorted pattern.

Waters.—1 cask of elegant japanned waters of a superior quality, new patterns.

Shovels and Spades.—20 doz. of shovels, 20 doz. spades, of a good quality.

Watchmakers' Lathes.—2 superior watchmakers' lathes, made to order.

Additional.
1 cask of elegant assorted commodities of a very superior quality, pen, pocket and 2 piece knives, knives on cards, scissors do. needles, pins, elegant French jewellery in boxes, finger rings, brass and steel top trinkets, clock boxes, establishments, &c.

Britanna Tea Pots.—2 casks of elegant Britanna tea pots, assorted patterns.

Variegated and White Soap.—110 boxes white soap, of good quality, 100 doz. variegated do. 100 doz. transparent do.

Umbrellas.—2 doz. of umbrellas assorted.

Furniture at Auction.
On Friday, at 11 o'clock, at the Furniture Auction Store, No. 39, S. Third street, corner of Chesnut street.

4 bureaus, mantle and pier glasses, 2 prints in elegant gilt frames, of Washington's Address, & the Declaration of Independence, by Burns, 1 second hand mahogany glass, 1 second hand side board, 1 piano forte, carpet, 1 book case & secretary, dining, card & breakfast tables, 1 8 day clock, beds, bedsteads, chairs, &c. &c.

By T. B. Freeman & Son.
No. 8. S. Third street.
T. B. Freeman & Son having received from the Governor of the State, in addition to their present license, a special license for the sale of Horses Carriages, &c. respectfully inform the public that regular sales will be held every Tuesday and Friday mornings, for the present, at the Stables of the late William T. Strickland, in South Fourth street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, where those who may be desirous to favour them with their business, in the above line, will find good stabling and carriage room.

Book Auction.
At the Auction Store of T. B. Freeman & Son, No. 8 South Third street, at seven o'clock, on the evenings of Monday and Friday, of each week—The sale of the Foreign Books will be continued on each of these evenings, until the invoice is closed.

Public Sales of Household Furniture are held every Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at the Auction Mart, No. 8 South Third street.

Book Sale.
On Friday Evening,
At 7 o'clock, at the auction store,
A great variety of miscellaneous, medical, & books in Foreign Languages.

6 copies Erasmi Colloquia, 2 copies Erasmi Verborum, 2 copies Erasmi Flores, 2 copies Erasmi Principia Christiani, 2 copies Erasmi Paraphrasie, 2 copies Erasmi 1 oneribundi, 2 copies Erasmi Carondele, 2 copies Erasmi Verborum, Theatrum Pacis, 2 vols. German, Eulandi Frencher, 2 vols. German, Armozio Discursus Academici, &c. 5 vols. Weitenauer Thero Lexicon, German, 2 vols. German, Severo, Centurio, German, Gramer's Exposition of St. Paul German; Reigen's Theatrum Juridicum; Bevis Notitia Monasterii; Broverus Faldensium Antiquitates; Baumgarten's Evangelische Glaubenslehre, 3 vols. German; Leurelli Forum Beneficentie, folio; Jacek Hagen's Opera, 50 copies, &c.

Chamber of Commerce.
At the Annual Meeting of the Chamber, held last evening, the following persons were duly elected officers for the ensuing year:—
President—Robert Walton.
Vice Presidents—Henry Pratt, Lewis Clapier.
Treasurer—Robert Smith.
Secretary—John Vaughan.

OBITUARY.
Died, on the 13th inst. aged 63 years, Mrs. ELIZABETH BIDDLE, widow of the late Charles Biddle, Esq. of this city.

Died, on Tuesday, the 18th inst. CATHARINA MULLIN. The friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of John Floyd, her son-in-law, No. 265 South Third street, at 10 o'clock, on Thursday next.

Died, on 23d. of Nov. last, at Fort Jackson, Plaquemine Bend, Mississippi river, HELEN, wife of Lieut. Richard Delafield, of the U. S. Engineers, and Daughter of the late Andrew Summers, of Philadelphia.

Died, at Charleston, on the 6th inst. after a few days illness, Mr. N. M. PETERSON, of Copenhagen, Denmark, much regretted by all who knew him.

ALMANACK.

1825.	Sun	Rises	Sets	High	Moon's
JANUARY.					Phases.
17 Monday	7 25	4 56	0 51		Full
18 Tuesday	7 24	4 58	1 30		New
19 Wednesday	7 24	4 58	2 7		First
20 Thursday	7 24	4 59	2 38		2d
21 Friday	7 25	5 0	3 8		3d
22 Saturday	7 25	5 0	3 57		4th
23 Sunday	7 25	5 0	4 7		5th

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.
ARRIVED,
Schr. Herald, Hall, Providence, 7 ds—Mdsz. to Bevan & Fauer.

CLEARED,
Ship Ohio, Graves, New Orleans

Brig Hannah, Wineberg, hence, at St. Thomas,

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